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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Daily Commercial

Republicans of Lycoming county have ted the following excellent ticket: Samuel C. Wingard. Assembly—Wm. er. Treasurer—William Waddle. Comer—George Stultz. Jury Commissioner el Love. Auditor—William Dowars. —Robt M. Forseman. The nomina- Senator is subject to the concurrence on and Snyder counties. Mr. Wingard n a member of the Assembly for two and as such discharged his duties faith- Should the other counties concur in his tion he will make an able Senator.

St. Louis *Democrat*, with evident alarm, The bridge at Kansas City and the on road are now being rapidly pushed. one year, it is said, Western Missouri ve direct connection, without break of ith Chicago, New York and Boston. one year Chicago will have direct con- without the break of bulk, with that of the Pacific Railroad which is mostly in St. Louis, *while St. Louis will not* from Denver six that route to come to ty, must change cars at Kansas City, y go to Chicago without change of cars.

Maryland Democratic or reactionary utional Convention fully recognizing truction of slavery, has inserted in the tion of rights the following article: very shall not be re-established in this but, having been abolished under the and authority of the United States, com- in consideration thereof, free from lled States." ccordance with this view it is provided e Legislature "shall take such steps as deemed necessary to urge upon the States such aid in compensation for ipation in this State as was pledged by int resolution passed by the Congress United States, April 10, 1862, and ass such laws as may be necessary for tribution of such aid as may be received he United States for that purpose."

m a recent report it appears that there w in operation in Virginia, 221 schools 272 teachers, who preside over nearly colored scholars. The expense of such derable system of education in all its ed branches and ramifications has been deal augmented by the necessity of new gs and all the paraphernalia, including seats, and utensils required to carry on e, but including the amount paid for rent ses, salaries of teachers, and all other inal expenses, the whole amount paid ed about $8,000 per month, which, conng the great advantages accruing, and the ty of the enterprise, is moderate in the e. The amount annually expended on education, in the State, is estimat- 100,000, a great portion of which is cond by societies in the North, the remainng furnished by the Freedmen's Bureau.

de Prospects in New York.

n an article on the prospects of the fall n New York, in the *Times*, we quote as : "Within the past week the writer has erviews with several gentleman lately he West, whither they had been to sell by sample. Their orders as a general were for small lots, although the sellers xpressed from what they saw and heard fore the close of the season, the trade he West would be remarkably brisk, hing, of course, depends on the crops, the present indications betoken a large Eastern merchants have good reasons to a good Western trade. Southern sales ho make a practice of staying in New in months of the year, and the manner of traveling through the South drum- p trade, are appearing in the city in large rs. Their principal headquarters are at ls, where are to be found a large ma- of their customers. In consequence of rn arrivals, the hotels are beginning to od business.

Cholera in Italy.

terrible scourge of the filthy, the intem- and imprudent, continues to desolate s of Italy, particularly the Neapolitan icilian provinces. Recent reports state tween January and July there have been cases of cholera, in that miserable y, of which, 22,071 had proved fatal. , on the mainland, the cases have been Naples, 6,867. At Girgenti and setta, in Sicily, the cases have been, re- ely, 16,114 and 7,191, and the deaths nd 4,110.

t aggravates the evil enormously, is the delusion of the poor people, that the s and deaths among them are not the f natural causes connected with their d characters, but the fruits of wholesale ng, practised by the government, the police, physicians, and nurses em- of the wells and the springs. And so ed does the mob become at times, that th difficulty that those who are hazard- ir lives in attending the sick are rescued olence.

Revolution in Locomotion.

aris correspondent of the New York peaks of the new means of locomotion ws:—The improved velocipede, the one see so frequently in the streets mount- shionably dressed young men, is a ve- ith pedals and a complication of cog- with cumulative power, which the young pels with his feet with great velocity, e guides with an upright bar, and which s to balance very readily. Their fabri- has been brought to such perfection r velocity and lightness, that at high ey are scarcely visible, and the man has ical appearance of flying through the n imaginary road-mills. Amateurs have wheels, and work the vehicle with the ands have three wheels with a nd work it either with the hands or his other happens to be strongest. The in this new and cheap mode of locomo- ake twelve miles an hour, and a higher ill be attained. Struck with the use- of the idea, the young men of fashion d to be organizing a club for racing, of course will only embrace "gentle- ers," and which will serve to establish des as a common mode of locomotion. rince Joachim Murat, the Prince de the Count Agusdo, Mr. Blount, the George d' Orgeval, and the Count de auveur, are the organizers of the af-

thern Capital in Virginia.

hmond letter says: A prominent New pitalist is expected here in a few days, purpose of purchasing a site whereon e a large factory for the manufacture of and cotton hosiery. He will probably some 500 or 600 girls, plenty of whom w here anxious and willing to work. ave been paid to the State by numerous n from Philadelphia and New York. nting large moneyed interests, with a purchase tracks of land in the south- counties, said to contain great mineral

One of these parties has already made vestments in that region, and has now onsideration the purchase of two large ndries—one the Tredegar works here, located in Smythe county. her party of Philadelphia capitalists have been prospecting through the State, ly among the mountain regions, where s exists in good quantities. They have d, but with what purposes I have not le to learn, except that they were very leased with the prospect. Another as- n in the North has recently made a tion to the State of North Carolina for rchase of the Dismal Swamp lands be- to lie which, it is supposed, will be accepted, as at the present time they useless encumbrance. These lands ex- o through a large portion of this State, in the event of an offer, would be glad se of them.

ge number of Pennsylvania farmers have in the Shenandoah Valley under the rchase, bringing with them an ed system of agriculture, industrious nomical habits, and setting an example aborigines that will have a more decided ficial effect.

action of Mr. Chahoon, United States sioner, in behalf of the creditors of the River and Kanawha Canal Company, in ing to borrow the Company into bank- is creating a great deal of excitement ncial circles here, which will extend ont the State as soon as the news be- generally known. The large number of s represented by Mr. Chahoon and the ude of the claims, renders it utterly im- for the Company to meet these de- by payment, and the matter must con- ly take its course in the proper courts. laimed that the Company have com- ced of bankruptcy in preferring credit- allowing their negotiable notes to go to not redeeming within fourteen days, making a conveyance to defraud their s. The stock of the Company repre- me $15,000,000, of which the State of a owns more than one-half. The liabil- the Company are quite large, but it is impossible to give any definite idea of ny amount to, as the business of the ny has been very loosely transacted, and ll be heavy claims on the part of con- for damages in consequence of the non- ent on the part of the Company of their ions.

Vicksburg *Times* of the 18th records the f seven and the serious illness of twelve guests of Mrs. A. L. Hebron, near Miss., last week. Five servants who tended the guests also died, while the s of the extended hostess were unaffects the symptoms resembled cholera, but nounced by physicians the result of

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1867. NO. 299.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

SITUATION OF CABINET AFFAIRS.

ORDER REMOVING GEN. SHERIDAN SUSPENDED.

Gen. Thomas's Illness the Cause.

Prospects of Peace with the Indians Flattering.

Preparing an Ovation to Gen. Sheridan.

Difference of Opinion on the Amnesty Question

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.

Commissioner Wells's New System of Taxation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1867.

Cabinet Matters.

The situation to-day has been without special interest. The *Intelligencer* continues its articles in favor of a re-organization of the Cabinet, but no official action has yet been taken. Ex-Attorney General Black had a long conference with the President to-day, and rumor assigns him to the position of Secretary of the Interior. The best informed look for the general re-organization of the Cabinet about September 1st.

Order Suspended.

The President to-day on the recommendation of Gen. Grant, suspended the execution of Order No. 77, assigning Gen. Thomas to the command of the Fifth District, in lieu of Gen. Sheridan. The reason for this action on the part of the Executive, is on account of the ill health of Gen. Thomas, who is now undergoing medical treatment at one of the springs in West Virginia. In view of this fact it was deemed highly improper to order him to New Orleans, where the yellow fever is raging in an epidemic form.

An Administration evening paper says that it is not definitely known whether Gen. Sheridan will be permitted to remain *ad interim*, or whether some other officer will be assigned to the command. It is rumored that Gen. Hancock will be selected for the position.

The Indian Commission.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs returned here to-day from the plains, but will soon resume his duties with the Indian Peace Commission. He reports the prospects of making peace with the hostile tribes as very flattering.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1867.

Ovation to Sheridan.

Preparations are in progress under the direction of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union here, to give General Sheridan an ovation on his arrival in Washington.

General Sickles' Removed.

The order relieving General Sickles from the command of the North Carolina Military District, will probably be issued during the present week. As things now look, General Canby will be appointed in his place.

Charges Against Freedmen's Bureau Officials.

A long series of charges against the officials of the Freedmen's Bureau will be presented to the President during this week. They apply especially to the subordinates, and not to the head of the Bureau. There is no change, however, in the President's determination to remove General Howard.

The Amnesty Question.

The repeal last Congress of the second section of the Act of 1862, known as the Amnesty Act, it is claimed in some quarters, will prevent the Executive from issuing a general proclamation of amnesty, but Mr. Johnson holds otherwise, by maintaining that the Constitutional power to grant pardon covers universal amnesty.

Reconstruction in Alabama.

Among the Southern papers received here today, the following from the Montgomery *Advertiser*, a well known Southern journal, is of interest: "It is the deliberate purpose of the people of Alabama to push forward the work of reconstruction until it reaches a point of complete success. This purpose becomes firmer and more determined every day. The people are not only anxious but they are resolved to have it. Success is already not only fully assured, but there is a growing increase in the number of those who are to consummate the work."

The Boston Post Statement.

The President repudiates about two-thirds of the views attributed to him in the alleged interview with him described in the Boston *Post*, and which is generally discredited by the better informed New York journals that copied it. The President declines to be represented as stating that General Grant first approved and then opposed the removal of Secretary Stanton.

New System of Taxation.

Mr. David A. Wells, the Special Commissioner of the revenue, engaged in statistical and financial inquiries, has informed the Treasury Department that he will soon return, having most successfully fulfilled the object of his mission. He will be prepared to report a new and improved system of taxation, internal and external, which will carry out the main principles which he advocated in his Finance report, but which Congress did not indorse, to obtain a sufficient revenue for the necessary wants of the government, including interest on the public debt, in a manner the least burdensome, and the most just and impartial in relation to the various industries of the country. One great feature of the new system will be the reduction of the number of articles selected for taxation, either by the tariff or by excises.

The Indian Troubles.

Commissioner Taylor says arrangements have been made for a consultation between the chiefs and the Commissioners at Fort Laramie, between the 15th and 16th of next month. It is believed that the parties will be able to agree upon the selection of a reservation for the various tribes on the plains. The prospect for such an arrangement is reported as very flattering.

Returned from Europe.

Representative E. B. Washburne, of Ill., arrived here to-day, direct from Europe, considerably improved in health. He is the guest of General Grant.

The Chicago Postoffice.

The continued indisposition of Secretary Browning prevents the nomination of a Postmaster for Chicago. Some definite action would have been made at the last Cabinet meeting on this appointment, were it not for the absence of the Secretary to whom is generally conceded the favor of selecting the favorite for the Presidential nomination. Ex-Mayor Sherman, of Chicago, left for home to-day, after vigorous but futile efforts to have his son, Col. Frank Sherman, nominated for Postmaster. Colonel Dan O'Hara, Chief of the Recorder's Court, of Chicago, had an interview with the President to-day, in which he strongly urged the appointment of a Democrat. It is rumored that Gen. Grant indorses the appointment of Gen. Webster for the Postoffice, and solicits his appointment as a personal favor.

Denial from Gen. Rousseau.

General Rousseau has addressed Gen. Grant a letter relative to Gen. Sheridan's communication charging him with having visited his (Sheridan's) command, and interfering with the duties, and suggesting his removal. The full letter will soon be published.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

GENERAL SICKLES TO BE REMOVED.

The President yesterday announced that General Sickles would be removed and succeeded by General Canby. Sickles will be mustered out of his brevet rank, which leaves him Colonel of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

THE EPIDEMIC IN NEW ORLEANS.

A dispatch from General Sheridan, dated New Orleans 19th, says yellow fever has abated but very little at Galveston and Indianola. It has been very bad, and interfered with the public service, by the stampede and flight of employees. In New Orleans it has yet only taken hold of two companies, and they now show some signs of improvement. There are four officers down, Lieutenant Smith, son of C. F. Smith, very dangerously ill; Lieutenant Asseph, of the Engineers, took the disease from New Orleans to Fort Morgan and there died. A telegram dated 21st, announces a change for better in Lieutenant Smith's case. Another telegram, dated 22d, says there is much distress among officers and families at Galveston from yellow fever.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

Since the recent transactions of the President in removing Stanton and Sheridan and getting up the celebrated Binckley correspondence and other like matters, letters have been received here by prominent Republican politicians from members of Congress, which state that the only remedy left, to insure Reconstruction, is the impeachment of the President. These letters are significant from the fact that several of them are from members who, at the last session of Congress, were known as Conservatives and opponents of impeachment. They further state that the prominent movers in impeachment are busy at work, and are already canvassing among the members to test the feeling on the subject.

THE DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

Official notice has been received by the President that General Thomas is too ill to admit of his transfer to New Orleans without great risk. If in a few days there should be no improvement in his health, the order recently issued will be altered by continuing him in command of the Department of the Cumberland, and assigning General Hancock to the command of the Fifth District, and General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri. The President has no intention of making a wholesale removal of the other District Commanders. So far as Schofield and Ord are concerned, there is positively no such purpose, nor is it likely that either will be disturbed, unless he shall hereafter commit some act which Mr. Johnson deems flagrantly wrong. As to Gen. Sickles, there are strong probabilities of his being relieved because of his persistence in enforcing order No. 10 as against the process of Chief Justice Chase.

THE CABINET.

A correspondent writes: Since the recent mention of possible changes in the Cabinet, there has been a reinforcement of influential politicians here, advising the reorganization, or, at least, partial reorganization of the Cabinet, and the *Intelligencer* has an editorial prepared for to-morrow's paper, suggesting the withdrawal of Secretary Seward. In addition to the reasons urged by others heretofore, and mentioned in these dispatches, the argument of those who favor this subject rests upon the attention of Mr. Johnson is, that he must have another and more statesmanlike class of men in his Cabinet, in order to retain or restore confidence in his administration, and combat successfully the warfare, personal and political waged upon him by the extreme Radicals in Congress. By placing in the State Department some such statesman as Charles Francis Adams; men of like known character and ability in the Treasury Department, etc., etc., it is argued that the desired result can be attained as a means of relieving the President of embarrassment in this matter, and it is expected that all the members of the Cabinet will be willing to tender their resignations, and thus enable Mr. Johnson to remodel his administration. The pressure of official duties to-day prevented the President from visiting the Schutzenverein in Baltimore.

A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* reports an interview with Mr. Johnson, setting out with the utterly improbable assertion by the latter that "at one time Gen. Grant strongly intimated" that if Stanton was not removed he (Grant) would have to leave. The fact that Stanton and Grant have from first to last been warm friends, disproves this special interpolation of words into the alleged "intimation." The correspondent then proceeds as follows: I referred to the rumor that the General had eventually protested against the removal, and the President frankly said that such was the case; that the General had written him a very kind, but earnest private note, in which he had intimated his fears of anarchy if not revolution, should Secretary Stanton be superseded. Yet, as he could not appreciate the General's fears on this score, he had directed the change. I then told him the same charge was made against him for removing General Sheridan, and many supposed his purpose was to prevent the due execution of the law. This he thought was quite as absurd as the other, as the law was the same whether Thomas or Sheridan was in command. What difference could it make who executed the law? Could any one question the ability or the patriotism of Gen. Thomas? I then asked why General Sheridan had been removed. Mr. Johnson said there were two good causes, but only one had been considered; the first one was rather of a personal character, and had been overlooked. The Congress of the 23d of June, which was so disrespectful to the Executive, had been claimed by Gen. Grant to be a private telegram to himself, and had no official notice of its existence had ever yet reached the President. But the second ground for the removal of Gen. Sheridan was the exercise of powers he did not possess, and the exercise of his legitimate powers in an arbitrary and offensive manner. I asked if he would be kind enough to designate what acts he included under the latter head. He said that the removal of Governor Wells was entirely uncalled for and unjustifiable. Governor Wells had placed the General in a false position, the whole civil machinery of the State to aid him in the execution of the Reconstruction acts. Nor had the latter ever indicated or pointed out a single fact or act of Governor Wells which was calculated to embarrass him in the proper execution of his duty. On the other hand, General Sheridan had endeavored to execute the law as a partisan, and had adopted Radicalism as the only true test of loyalty. His sole purpose seemed to be to secure negro supremacy and degrade the whites, and for such conduct I deemed it my duty to relieve him from that command. I inquired if he did not think Governor Throckmorton had attempted to thwart the General in a proper execution of the law. He answered emphatically, "No, sir; the records prove the reverse. The Governor of Texas also placed the whole civil machinery of his State at the disposal of the military power, and aided them in every way possible except in the manufacture of a Radical majority of voters and in securing negro supremacy. This was Governor Throckmorton's sinning, and for which he was arbitrarily removed by General Sheridan." I said to the President that his views as to the proper execution of the Reconstruction acts were not clearly understood by the people, and that I would like to hear them. He answered that he could express them in a few words. He desired a fair registration of all qualified voters without regard to race or color. He did not wish to give any advantage to the white men, but much less was he disposed to make them the slaves to the negroes. Where thanegroes had the majority, as in South Carolina, he wished them to exercise the power; where the white vote was in the majority, as in Texas, he desired the white majority to control. He wanted only the law to be fairly executed with equal chances to all. This was being denied them by Gen. Sheridan, and his manner and mode of acting was fast familiarizing the people with the tyranny of despotic government. I remarked that the public would not be able to understand why he struck down despotism in one department and yet suffered it to continue in another. He replied that other changes would be likely to follow very soon. A proper investigation was now being made into the conduct of one or two other commanders who, it was charged, were playing the Autocrat. The President expressed the greatest apprehension as to the future of our Government, yet said he still relied on the good sense and patriotism of the people. In his speech in the United States Senate, in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson said he had denounced the party who would break up the Government in order to preserve slavery, and he had also denounced those who would destroy the Government in order to abolish slavery; he was equally opposed to both extremes now, and his only wish was for a speedy return to fraternal relations among the States.

CHICAGO.

Closing Proceedings of the National Labor Congress---The Next Session to be Held in Pittsburgh.

CHICAGO, August 24.—In the National Labor Congress to-day the subject of a national organ was discussed. On motion the whole matter was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Evans offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The efforts of the working classes of Europe to obtain political power, improve their status, social and otherwise, and to throw off the servitude in which they have been and are now placed by the institutions and laws under which they live, afford a gratifying indication of the progress of justice, enlightenment and the sentiments of humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Labor Congress expresses its sympathy for and co-operation with them in their struggle against political and social wrongs.

The newly elected officers were then installed.

Mr. Mitchell introduced the following:

Resolved, That we deprecate the employment in government works of persons hostile to the interests of labor in preference to others who may be more competent.

Resolved, That whenever such cases become known to the President of the National Labor Union, he is hereby solicited to appeal to the President of the United States for the removal of such person or persons. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Harding, it was decided to meet at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the first Monday in May, 1868, unless otherwise ordered by the President and Board of Directors.

A mass meeting will be held to-night to ratify the action of the Convention.

Visit to the Ram Stonewall.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 25.—Secretary Seward, accompanied by the French and Spanish Ministers and Colonel Seward, reached here this morning from Washington, on the revenue cutter Nemahh, and visited the ram Stonewall, which had just arrived in the harbor, from the Gosport Navy Yard, in thorough sea going order. The party did not land. After spending some time on board the ram, the party re-embarked on the revenue cutter and returned to Washington. The Stonewall sails for Japan to-morrow.

MANSFIELD, OHIO

Sunday School Teachers' Institute---Mass Meeting of Children---Interesting Exercises.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 24, 1867.

A Sunday School Teachers' Institute, under the auspices of the Richland County Sunday School Union, has been in session in this city yesterday and to-day. Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Secretary of the American Sabbath School Union, and Jacob Tuckerman, General Traveling Secretary of the Ohio State Sabbath School Union, were present. The attendance was large, nearly every Sabbath School in the county being represented, and the session of the institute being interesting and instructive. The Union is in a flourishing condition, there being within the limits of the county forty-five Sabbath schools, with four thousand seven hundred scholars enrolled.

The sessions proper of the institute closed this afternoon, by a grand mass meeting of the children on the public square, which was very largely attended by children and adults, the business houses of the city being generally closed for the occasion. Rev. B. W. Chidlaw and Prof. Jacob Tuckerman, of Cincinnati, addressed the meeting. The success of the institute has certainly given a fresh impulse to the Sabbath School cause throughout the country.

THE FAR WEST.

Particulars Concerning the Recent Fight with the Indians near Fort Phil. Kearny---Colonel and Bravery of the Troops---Three Hundred of the Savages Killed---Progress on the Union Pacific Railroad, Etc.

OMAHA, August 23.—Further particulars concerning the fight at Fort Phil. Kearney, a short time since, show it to have been a desperate affair. The Indians, after two or three attacks in small parties, tied their horses to the trees and stripped themselves naked and fought on foot, surrounding the corral, which was defended with the most determined bravery. Many of the Indians were killed within thirty paces of the defences. The coolness and skillful handling of their breech loaders were the only thing which saved the whites from complete destruction. The fight raged for two and a half hours with intense fury, when the appearance of Colonel Powell and Company of troops and two howitzers compelled the Indians to retreat.

Colonel Powell and Mr. Porter estimate that at least two thousand savages were engaged, not less than three hundred of which were killed and wounded. The loss of property was thirty-five thousand dollars, and the damages otherwise as much more.

Governor Butler has appointed Colonel Champion S. Chase Attorney General of the State of Florida.

The weather is hot and dusty. No news from the Plains.

The Union Pacific Railroad is completed four hundred and forty-five miles. Trains are running regularly.

Prof. Hayden, in making his geological survey, says that the portion of Nebraska along the Missouri river, extending two hundred miles back, is the richest agricultural section in the United States, and the finest grazing country on the continent.

JULESBURG, COL., August 23.—Judge Kinney, of the Special Indian Commission, arrived from Fort Phil. Kearney; he confirms the fight between Major Powell and Sioux on the 21st instant. Major Powell was not killed, as reported. They fought 3,000 Indians three hours with twenty-nine men, concealed behind a corral. Indian loss, 300; our loss, one man and seven soldiers were killed. The Indian loss was 200.

He also reports the Crows friendly.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—A dispatch from Ft. Hays, Kansas, of the 23d, says a courier has just arrived from Capt. Ames with a dispatch to Capt. Corbin, to the effect that Ames had a severe battle with the Indians near Smoky or "Satanti," on Republican river. Their village was two miles long. Capt. Ames charged twice through their wigwams. The savages fought desperately. Four of our men were killed and twenty-five wounded. Thirty horsers were lost. The Indians lost severely, but finally repulsed our troops. Our dead were buried on the field. It was an immense amount of stolen stock in the Indian village. The savages surrounded our troops and the fight lasted three days. Two of the men killed were of my surgeons. In a few minutes I was surrounded by a scoop of anxious females, with a group of squalling babies, who were being brought to a wholesome "Yankee" by their anxious mas, in order that they could more effectually tear the ribbons and waterfalls off the young ladies who sat in front of them. The babies, when they were big enough to behave themselves; but Saints preserve me from them at Camp Meetings. But about the time for the delivery of the sermon, very few left their seats, for the choice of services, when they went to their tents deeply impressed with the discourse, which was well adapted to the occasion. The people are very anxious to hear Rev. Boyle on the political issues of the day, as he is a rising young man, and will undoubtedly figure as a statesman and thinker, and I believe he could be prevailed upon to address the people during the campaign if the matter was taken in hands by the proper parties. What say the Young Men's Democratic?

Henry Kreiker, a German who "only cares nits for Uncle Sam," is now in durance vile in Cleveland, having been taken there by a U. S. officer for selling lottery tickets without a United States Revenue laws, in manufacturing tobacco without a license.

In my next I propose to give you an extended report of the Democratic love feast on the 4th of July, and those in the prospective, including the new Water Works, Phœnix Engine House and the new Composition Pavements that are being laid.

R. N. PETERS.

OHIO NEWS.

The Spiritualists will hold a two days' meeting at Howland Springs, four miles east of Warren, Ohio, on Saturday and Sunday, August 31st and September 1st. Moses Hall, of Indiana, and other distinguished speakers are engaged to address the people.

The Marysville *Tribune* says: We learn that the wife of Mr. George Parish, of Jackson township, on the 10th inst., gave birth to three children—two daughters and a son. The mother and children are doing well. The father is sixty-five years of age and the mother forty.

The Mahoning *Courier* says: We learn that Irvin Butler and his brother (sons of Judge Butler) have leased, with the privilege of buying, the Rough and Ready Iron Works in Stewart county, Tennessee, consisting of 10,000 acres of ore and wood land, with a Blast Furnace, Forge, &c., erected thereon.

A project is on foot in Lowellville, Mahoning county, to establish a rolling-mill there. At a recent meeting, Mr. McCreary, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Watson, and others, of Lowell, spoke favorably of the object. A Committee of three was appointed to solicit subscriptions. The organization proposes to be on the joint stock principle, and shares are to be limited in value to fifty dollars.

The Waynesville (Warren county) *Gazette* says the corn and potato crops in that section will be short on account of dry weather.

The Marion *Independent* says many fields of corn in that county will not yield one third of a crop.

Southern Items.

Among Sherman's last official acts is the forwarding of the report giving the official returns of registration in Louisiana. By this it appears that the colored registration exceeds the white by 38,142. The total number registered is 127,588, being nearly three times the number of voters in Louisiana in 1860. Ten parishes out of forty-eight show white majorities, ranging from 50 to 600. In New Orleans the whites have forty majority.

The Livingston (Ala.) *Journal* says: "The accounts we receive respecting the cotton are, on the whole, favorable, and there is no good cause for complaint as regards the prospect. The corn crop may be said to be made now, and it is a very fine one, notwithstanding the opinion frequently expressed that it will not turn out as well as appearances would indicate. We believe that the freedmen's share of the corn crop added to their little outside patches, will, this year, equal the whole product of the county last year. Farmers are now pulling fodder, and if it is all saved, there will be an abundance."

Rev. Mr. A. M. Randolph, of Alexandria, has accepted the invitation of the vestry to the rectorship of Emanuel Church, Baltimore, and will enter upon the duties of his new charge about the first of October next.

The cotton crop on Edisto Island is in a very promising condition, having improved greatly of late. The much-dreaded caterpillar has not yet made its appearance on the island.

Yellow Fever in Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 24.—The yellow fever is slightly abating here. There were nineteen burials yesterday. Over one hundred of the principal citizens of Corpus Christi, including the Presbyterian and Methodist ministers, have died of favor.

At Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, on Thursday, Miss Adelia Balson was fatally injured, Mr. Hearl well badly bruised, a valuable horse killed and a carriage smashed, by backing from the road into an abandoned quarry twenty-five feet deep.

A dispatch from Havana reports great mortality among the Coolies. The sanitary report of the Island for July states that there were 1,219 cases of yellow fever, 226 resulting fatally. There were also 134 deaths from small-pox.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1867.

PURCHASE OF SANANA.

A *Herald* special dated Havana, August 22, says President Cabral Dominica sent a messenger to Washington with instructions to accept the offer of the United States for the purchase of Sanana, on the Island of Hayti, for five million dollars.

THE CUBAN CABLE.

Delay is feared in completing the Cuban cable from Key West to Punta Rosa, Fla., because a portion of the latter cable was used between Cuba and Key West, and engineer Webb will await telegraphic authority from England before proceeding to lay the remainder.

SAILING OF MEXICAN IMPERIALISTS.

The steamer Western Metropolis sailed yesterday for Bremen, with 239 officers and sailors of the Imperial army of Mexico.

ARRIVALS.

The steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, *via* Southampton on the 14th, arrived this evening. The steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool on the 14th, *via* Queenstown on the 15th, is signalled below.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Ship Injured by Fire---The Wine Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—The British ship Blackwall took fire and was badly injured in her deck rigging. The cargo of wheat, owned in Liverpool, was much injured by water.

The wine crop of California this year is estimated at thirty-five million gallons; brandy half a million.

Arrived last evening, the Pacific mail steamship Golden Age. The passengers left New York on the 1st inst.

A New Planet Discovered.

DETROIT, August 25.—Prof. J. C. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., announces the discovery of a new planet hitherto unknown, which was first seen by him last night. It is situated in the right ascension one degree and forty minutes, and in the declination three degrees and ten minutes south. It is moving west and south.

Mutiny Among Sailors.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—The crew of the ship Lizzie Moore, hence for Antwerp, yesterday mutinied when a few miles down the river. A police force was sent down and arrested fourteen men, who will be brought before the United States Commissioner to-morrow. The mate of the vessel was stabbed, and the skull of one of the mutineers fractured.

OUR STEUBENVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

A Plank Road that Needs Reconstruction---New Steam Brick Manufactory---Successful Camp Meeting at Richmond---Defrauding the Revenue.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, August 24, 1867.

There is a very common saying among a certain class of people, and that is, that "corporations have no souls." This remark, for some years back in this city, has been held to apply solely to a certain railroad, but while the attention of the people were directed to the railroad there was another corporation, which was to use plain English, daily annoying them, and yet strange to say, no steps have been taken to remedy the evil. That corporation is the Steubenville and Richmond Plank Road Company. True, complaint was made some time ago, and they were restrained for a day or two from collecting taxes, but were permitted to go on with the understanding that they were to make the necessary repairs, yet they have suffered it to remain as it was, the planks in some places standing almost on end, and I here say and invite contradiction, that there is not a worse piece of road in the State of Ohio. True, they attempted macadamizing; went to the enormous expense of "one cart load of stones," and placed a bushel or so here and there, and the boys have thrown their "macadamize" all away at birds or *gowahs*. They couldn't stand that; 'twas too expensive, yet they know that they are collecting toll on a road that there is not twenty feet of from beginning to end that is fit to drive on. Let us hear from you, gentlemen, and if you do have to *haul* a 3-50, you will have the consolation of knowing that it is for the "country's good."

Messrs. Turnbull, Elson, Jordon & Co. have now got their new brick machine in successful operation, on the farm of C. C. Jordon, Esq., immediately west of the city. In the spring, Messrs. Turnbull, Elson & Jordon proposed to get up a stock company and purchase a machine for the manufacture of brick, feeling that in undertaking it they were running some risk, yet believing that they would be successful, and if they were, that it would prove of vast importance to the citizens generally, and to that class particularly who desired to build but were deterred from doing so by the high price of materials. As a natural consequence in this community, a great many gave it the cold shoulder, and the idea became prevalent with others that the brick machine would not prove a paying institution. Notwithstanding all this a sufficient amount of money was secured and the company organized, and on about the first of June operations were commenced. The machine would not work. New obstacles appeared—the gearings would not work. Experience was two months passed in experimenting to get the machine in its proper position. While all this was going on certain individuals were predicting the utter failure of the enterprise, and just about the time they were ready to hand in their verdict that the whole thing was a *fizzle*, the company announced that they had succeeded in getting the machine in complete working order, everything running like clock work, and they are now making 20,000 per day, and intend soon to have 30,000 sand bricks, with about one-third the force that would be required to make an ordinary day's work in the old style, and in the short space of four days we have made and burned a kiln ready for market, containing 220,000 as fine bricks as can be found in this or any other section, and are finding ready sale for all of them. The enterprise is a success, none will doubt. That in supplying a want that has long been felt, they should receive that encouragement from all classes of citizens which they merit, none will deny.

The camp meeting which was held on the Hoyt Farm, about a half mile north of Richmond, O., and which commenced on the 16th instant. Major Powell was not killed, as reported. They fought 3,000 Indians three hours with twenty-nine men, concealed behind a corral. Indian loss, 300; our loss, one man and seven soldiers were killed. The Indian loss was 200.

He also reports the Crows friendly.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—A dispatch from Ft. Hays, Kansas, of the 23d, says a courier has just arrived from Capt. Ames with a dispatch to Capt. Corbin, to the effect that Ames had a severe battle with the Indians near Smoky or "Satanti," on Republican river. Their village was two miles long. Capt. Ames charged twice through their wigwams. The savages fought desperately. Four of our men were killed and twenty-five wounded. Thirty horsers were lost. The Indians lost severely, but finally repulsed our troops. Our dead were buried on the field. It was an immense amount of stolen stock in the Indian village. The savages surrounded our troops and the fight lasted three days. Two of the men killed were of my surgeons. In a few minutes I was surrounded by a scoop of anxious females, with a group of squalling babies, who were being brought to a wholesome "Yankee" by their anxious mas, in order that they could more effectually tear the ribbons and waterfalls off the young ladies who sat in front of them. The babies, when they were big enough to behave themselves; but Saints preserve me from them at Camp Meetings. But about the time for the delivery of the sermon, very few left their seats, for the choice of services, when they went to their tents deeply impressed with the discourse, which was well adapted to the occasion. The people are very anxious to hear Rev. Boyle on the political issues of the day, as he is a rising young man, and will undoubtedly figure as a statesman and thinker, and I believe he could be prevailed upon to address the people during the campaign if the matter was taken in hands by the proper parties. What say the Young Men's Democratic?

Henry Kreiker, a German who "only cares nits for Uncle Sam," is now in durance vile in Cleveland, having been taken there by a U. S. officer for selling lottery tickets without a United States Revenue laws, in manufacturing tobacco without a license.

In my next I propose to give you an extended report of the Democratic love feast on the 4th of July, and those in the prospective, including the new Water Works, Phœnix Engine House and the new Composition Pavements that are being laid.

R. N. PETERS.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

RESULTS OF THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

Maximilian's Body to be Demanded.

The Blockade Runner Arkadi Burned.

NAPOLEON DENOUNCED BY THE PRUSSIAN PRESS.

Unsuccessful Insurrection in Montenegro.

Outbreak in Aragon, Spain.

Salzburg Conference.

LONDON, August 24.—The Salzburg Conference continues to engross a large share of public attention. It is rumored to-day that an explicit understanding has been arrived at between Napoleon and Francis Joseph, not only in regard to the formation of the South German Confederation, but also to resist any intervention in the Eastern question. It was also agreed that the States forming South Germany should remain in the Zolverein so long as Prussia abides by the treaty of Prague. In regard to the Schleswig question, it was proposed that Francis Joseph should interpose his good offices, and that, on the other hand, Denmark should make considerable concessions in her demands.

The Mexican Question.

The Mexican question also came up for consideration. The body of Maximilian was to be demanded from the Mexicans by France and Austria, and the citizens of both empires are to be protected at all hazards.

Gone to Cherbourg.

The United States ship of War Minnesota has gone to Cherbourg.

The York Races.

LONDON, August 23.—At the York races yesterday the race for the biennial stake was won by Vauban. The Ebor handicap was won by Mandrake. In the first race to-day, for the York stake, Vauban was beaten by Achievement. The Nursery stake was won by Voltigeur. Strathconan won the cup.

The Arkadi Burned.

ATHENS, August 24.—The Greek steamer Arkadi, which has been so successful in running the blockade around Crete, was pursued by a Turkish man-of-war. The crew of the Arkadi finding they were in danger of falling into the hands of the Turks, scuttled and set fire to the steamer, and took to their boats. While enveloped in flames the Arkadi made a sudden lurch, and plunged beneath waves. The crew subsequently reached the shore in safety.

Napoleon Denounced.

BERLIN, Sunday.—The semi-official journals of this city fiercely attack the policy of France, and denounce the action of Emperor Napoleon in the Salzburg conference. They assert that in spite of the denials which have been published, definite arrangements for a South German Bund have actually been made between Austria and the States of South Germany.

Insurrection in Montenegro.

LONDON, August 25.—Dispatches from the East report that a rising had taken place in Montenegro, but was speedily suppressed, and at last accounts the country was quiet.

Outbreak in Spain.

PARIS, August 25.—Reports have reached here from Spain that an insurrection has broken out in the province of Aragon, and that at the present moment the rebels are carrying everything before them.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.—The steamship Chicago, from New York on the 14th inst., has arrived out.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 24, Evening.—Consols,

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

THE illness of General THOMAS will prevent the immediate execution of the order removing General SHERIDAN, unless some other General is named as his successor. The latter contingency is thought to be not improbable, and it is suggested that Gen. HANCOCK may be substituted for General THOMAS.

CAUTION was wisely recommended in the Democratic Convention of last week, lest the reckless talk and resolutions usual on such occasions should drive away "the *good* Republicans." The number of those found in that connection, we imagine, is not very large, and the few *bad* ones that have roughed in with the party doesn't seem to promise it much comfort or strength.

THE *Post* still asks us to furnish the proof that Judge WILLIAMS was never a repudiator. We will undertake to furnish it when the *Post* makes the charge. Meanwhile it would be just as reasonable in us to demand proof that Judge SHARSWOOD was not at some time or other a gambler or bigamist—offenses which nobody intimates he was ever guilty of—as for the *Lost* to demand proof that Judge WILLIAMS was never in favor of repudiation.

IT is a pretty good evidence of the feeling of Democrats, in Allegheny county, that the Convention was afraid to indorse MR. JOHNSON, even by resolution. Yet, we notice that Mr. JOHNSON'S special friend and organ in this city, who was also an active member of the Convention, feels greatly consoled under the result, because the vote of the Convention, on the indorsing resolutions, shows better for Mr. JOHNSON, than the nominating vote did for the successful Senatorial candidate. This looks rather discouraging for the Senatorial candidate even in his own party, to say nothing of the Republican side.

TO THE New York *Tribune* the suspension of STANTON and the removal of SHERIDAN are precious strokes of fortune, since they afford it an opportunity to gratify its hate for GRANT—a hate equaled only by the affection it felt for JEFFERSON DAVIS, and which the chief editor signaled by becoming, contrary to the united sentiment of the loyal people, bail for the head traitor. Abuse of Gen. GRANT is as natural to the *Tribune* as was the declaration in favor of allowing the rebellious States to go in peace, and, when they had been whipped into submission, to offer bail to the organizer and leader of the rebellion. The *Tribune* would not be itself if it did not abuse Gen. GRANT.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, heretofore opposed to impeaching Mr. JOHNSON, has taken decided grounds in favor of that policy. The St. Louis *Democrat* repeats its former arguments in favor of it. The *Nation* does not hesitate to say the tendency is towards impeachment, in spite of the fact that it would tend for the moment to make great men of the small ones who first proposed it. The New York *Post* is to be quoted on the same side; and it is impossible for Mr. JOHNSON, unless he keeps himself in ignorance of the manifestations of public sentiment, to disguise from himself that persistence in his present course will surely eventuate in his impeachment by Congress.

THE New York *Tribune* says:

We are not of those who are content now that Gen. Thomas has gone to New Orleans, and assure the people that the country is safe so long as Grant remains in the Cabinet.

The *Tribune*, when the rebellion broke out, expressed itself "content" to let the South "go in peace." After years of fighting and millions of treasure and rivers of blood had been expended, the same paper expressed itself "content" to purchase a disgraceful peace and pay the slave-holders four hundred millions of dollars for the damage they had sustained. And when, finally, contrary to its expectations the rebellion had been crushed and the Republic saved by GRANT, the *Tribune* was "content" to permit the organizer and leader in the great wickedness to go free and promptly furnished him bail. Of course it will be "content" with nothing now that is inconsistent with its past course.

THE Salzburg Conference between NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH is doubtless more important, as bearing on European affairs, than any event that has occurred for some time. The "defensive alliance," which is reported to have been entered into, of course means an agreement between France and Austria to make common cause against Prussia—an alliance which will most likely stimulate the warlike despotism and preparations of the latter, if it does not precipitate the rupture which must at no distant period take place. The agreement would seem also to contemplate positive concessions by Prussia under the idea of the strict observance of the treaty of Prague. This looks very much as though France had succeeded, in a contingency, in using Austria to pull NAPOLEON'S chestnuts out of the fire; for it is not Austria as much as it is France that is troubled about the growing power of Prussia through Germanic consolidation. We may reasonably look for an early discharge of tart diplomatic notes, for it is hardly possible that BISMARCK will long keep silence.

A JUST AND THOROUGH RECONSTRUCTION.

An imperfect reconstruction of the Southern States—such a one as is desired by the rebel element in them, and such as is contemplated by the President—would introduce a social and political condition certainly not better than that of Tennessee. It might and probably would be much worse. The trouble in Tennessee arises not from the loyal, but from the disloyal people, who have resolutely endeavored to break down a loyal administration in the State, and to take the control themselves. They have failed, it is true, but they have greatly disturbed the quiet and prosperity of the State in the attempt. And they might, perhaps, have succeeded, but for the moral and physical aid furnished for the maintenance of the laws by the Federal Government.

There is every reason to believe, that similar and worse purposes are entertained in other States, and that these purposes give nerve and stimulus to the opposition maintained against the law of Congress for a just and thorough reconstruction. The encouragement, given to the aspirations of the rebel element, by the President's policy in one way and by the Democratic party in another, produces the same effect, in continuing the strife and enmity between parties there, that the old copperhead sympathy did in protracting the rebellion. And, therefore, the condition of affairs fully sustains the oft repeated declaration, that the essential character of the political contest, is the same that it was when batteries were thundering their arguments at each other.

Was there the same harmony of sentiment and action in the departments of the Government now, that there was then, the same unanimous and resolute support given to loyalty and right, and the same noble opposition to a treasonable and destructive wrong, the reconstruction of the recreant States and their peaceful reunion with the sister States would be, at this moment, a fact accomplished, and the whole country would be in a condition of order, amity and prosperity, quite up to the anticipations indulged by every patriotic and loyal person, when the insurgents laid down their arms. But a weak and perverse ambition, ever lurking in the bosom of one man, has been fanned by the breath of flattering sycophants, till it has blazed up conspicuously and become a bonfire around which a defeated conspiracy and a discomfited political party delight to rally, and revive their shivering hopes. This perverse weakness, by accession to power through a fatal calamity, has become the occasion of all the difficulties in the reconstruction powers.

Such a reconstruction as he would give, would be a virtual subjugation to the power that our armies in the field and our Union men at the polls defeated. It would be such, as Tennessee would have, this day, if the late election in that State had had a different issue. The thing that the Southern States require for their good, to say nothing of the general good of the nation, is a just and thorough reconstruction, such as is provided for in the law of Congress. The antagonistic scheme is no reconstruction, but a submission to wrong and a prolongation of disorder and conflict. The removal of faithful and effective agencies for conducting the Congressional plan, does not destroy that plan, nor defeat, though it may embarass and delay, its accomplishment. It is what the country has decided on irrevocably. It insures, when accomplished, what has been, from the outset of the rebellion, the desire and aim of loyal Union men, a safe, honorable and lasting peace to the whole country.

WHAT MR JOHNSON MEANS.

Concerning the influences which have given the recent impulse to the President and at present surround him, we gather some idea from the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*. The explanation of his recent extraordinary action lies in the fact that, having given his ear to the counsels of the men of the ex-Attorney General BLACK school, he has been led to believe that by adopting his present policy he would throw into the canvass in the States where elections are to be held this fall, an element that might give the Democrats a chance. The correspondent's own language is:

"The Fall elections, which are soon to be held in the principal States of the North, will indicate, if not decide, the course of those States at the next Presidential election. The President's action at this juncture will necessarily have an effect on those elections, and will, it is believed, strengthen and encourage the conservative influences now active in those States."

From the same source we learn that the President is under the impression that he has been deceived as to the manner the patronage of the administration has been dispensed, and is disposed to correct the error by having none but supporters appointed hereafter. Says the correspondent already quoted:

"The President also proposes to correct the policy of the Administration in one important respect—the selection of persons for office. Persons have been appointed to office with reference to their local standing and popularity, and not their politics. Thus it has happened that in the Treasury and Postoffice service in the Northern and Western States, three-fourths of all the employees are Radical Republicans. The President says he will change all this. The subject has occasioned dispute and irritation between him and the Secretary of the Treasury. He has given himself admits that he has gone too far toward conciliation by appointing Republicans to office, and promises to make amends for it."

From all this we learn that Mr. JOHNSON has become reckless enough to throw himself into the arms of the Democrats in the North who, from beginning to end, supported the rebellion, and their allies, the rebels who do not give up the cause as lost, but are determined to thwart Congress. In their interest the administration, what is left of it, is to be run. Within little more than three months Congress will assemble again. There is not much actual mischief Mr. JOHNSON can do meanwhile, for we have seen from GRANT'S fifth clause in the SHERIDAN removal order, how impotent Mr. JOHNSON is concerning the District commanders. He may remove them, but they will be subject to the orders of GRANT, and through him the policy of Congress will prevail. The Civil Tenure Law has circumscribed his field so materially that the profits and honors to be gathered from any power he possesses over the offices will be small indeed; nevertheless he has but to proceed far enough in the path he is pursuing to insure impeachment speedily after Congress meets.

IT is proposed to give Sheridan a warm welcome to Washington. He will have it wherever he goes.

A SUICIDE is reported, and the causes of it are thus explained: "First, Family unhappiness; second, rum." Probably this would indicate the true order better: First, Rum; second, family unhappiness.

THE New York *Commercial Bulletin* concludes of the prospect of the cotton crop of 1867 as follows: Taking the reports altogether they are less favorable, especially from the largest cotton growing States than they were at this time last year.

AN English manufacturing firm save themselves $100,000 per annum, by completely consuming their coal and smoke. The usual dirt and soot is also saved. This piece of news would be more valuable if it explained the process by which the smoke is consumed.

A DISPATCH dated Marshalltown, Iowa, August 22, says: Wheat is coming into this market rapidly, and was selling to-day for $1 25. Wheat is not yielding so largely as was anticipated. The straw was unusually large, but it is said that the first oats threshed do not average over twenty bushels to the acre. Rain is much needed here, and corn is beginning to suffer seriously from the drouth.

THE MARMORA IRON MINES.—The iron mines at Marmora, Canada, which were recently opened, are yielding large quantities of ore. It is only three weeks since shipment commenced, and already six thousand tons of ore have been shipped from Coburg to Cleveland or Erie—mostly to the latter port. The company are now shipping over three hundred tons per day. The ore is of excellent quality, and the demand for it is active.

RINDERPEST, OR SPOTTED FEVER.—Charles H. Jones, Esq., a wealthy farmer, at Cold Spring, Long Island, has lost eight horses within the past week by this disease. The animals were first taken with paralysis of the spine, and death ensued in a short time. In one instance Mr. Jones dispatched a messenger to Flushing on horseback, for a surgeon, and the horse on which he rode was taken with the disease and was unable to get back, but died on the way.

MR. MCCULLOCH, in the course of a few days, will lay before the public a detailed statement concerning the alleged frauds in the Currency Printing Bureau, which will put at rest the allegations of Mr. Dunbar and his *Globe* newspaper. The document is now in course of preparation, and it is of a character which will leave no possible room for complaint as to its lack of specific facts and figures. Dunbar's allegations will be met point by point.

IT is said that Horace Maynard, Wm. B. Stokes, Secretary of State, A. J. Fletcher and General Joseph A. Fletcher, are radical aspirants for the Tennessee Senatorship, and it is said Mr. Stokes will have the support of Governor Brownlow, in consideration of his (Stokes's) joint canvass with Etheridge, as the representative of Brownlow during the campaign. The Legislature meets in October, and the question will soon be settled, although the term does not begin until 1869.

THE Baltimore *American* says: The announcement that the committee has discovered something which implicates the Rebels of Maryland community, and those who sympathized with land in the assassination conspiracy, has produced quite a sensation in this treason already wriggle and squirm. But for our part the news only proclaims that there is tangible proof of what we always believed. Ever since we read the evidence taken in the trial of the assassins we have thought that there were large numbers of men in this State who had a share in Booth's evil speculation.

INITIATORY steps have been taken by prominent gentlemen of the city interested in the welfare of the laboring classes, towards the holding of a grand industrial exhibition in New York in the spring of 1868. They propose to inaugurate a new system in the projected exhibition, by which the mechanics and inventors will be enabled to exhibit the products of their ingenuity and industry instead of been allowed the main chance as exhibitors. Ten thousand circulars requesting the co-operation of journeymen mechanics throughout the Union were ordered to be printed.

THE New York *Gazette* says: A student who stood among the first in one of our New York Medical Colleges, was graduated last spring as a regular doctor in medicine. He thought to finish his education in Scotland, and applied for admission at the University of Edinburgh. To his astonishment he found he could not pass the preliminary examinations. Before he could gain admission to the University he must pass an examination in French, Greek, Latin, arithmetic, mathematics, mechanics, hydrostatics, logic, the outlines of thought, botany, chemistry and zoology. To graduate at a New York Medical College he could be in utter ignorance of all those things save chemistry.

IT is barely possible that General Thomas will not, after all, go to New Orleans. A Washington correspondent says: The Surgeon-in-Chief of General Thomas's staff, telegraphs that the General has not been in Louisville for a number of days, but is at the springs in West Virginia under treatment for a disease which has troubled him seriously of late. The surgeon also says that the General's health is in such a condition that a transfer to New Orleans during the present heated term, would, in all probability, be attended with serious results. This official medical protest will be laid before the President.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A letter dated at Crittenden Springs, Ky., speaks of a seven year old lad, "who whipped out of his pocket a great twist of natural leaf and tendered it to me. I supplied myself and handed back the twist, when this child, almost a baby, emptied his mouth of a well-masticated cud, and replaced it with a fresh one twice as large as that upon which my own molars had commenced playing. Another and a more disgusting case is that of a little girl, whose mother does washing for the patrons of the Springs, and to whom I yesterday paid a small amount of fractional currency. This child, only eight years old, actually cried for ten cents of the money to buy chewing tobacco, and finally obtained it."

A plague of grasshoppers has visited that portion of the county lying in and near San Gorgonio Pass, California. They attacked the vineyards of Dr. Edgar, completely destroying the young one for the season; the old vineyard also suffered very severely from their attacks. The fruit trees were left quite bare, having been stripped of their foliage. They devoured the grass and every kind of herbage; fortunately, the grain crops were secured, else they would have shared the fate of other vegetation. The swarm was so vast as to cover the ground, trees, every bush and leaf, leaving no green thing behind them. No such visitation has afflicted this country before. They remained about a week, and moved out toward the desert. Their night sounded like a hurricane.

We learn from the New Orleans papers of the 18th inst. that the steamer Clinton brought to that port from Brazos, Santiago, $300,000 in specie. Still larger amounts were expected to be received, as the foreign merchants were preparing to shake the Mexican dust from their feet.

The project of a submarine telegraph to the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China is beginning to attract attention in California. The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks it not only practicable, but certain of execution. It recalls the fact that some years ago the United States surveying schooner Fennimore Cooper, lieutenant Brooks, took soundings between the Farallones and Honolulu, and the surveying officer said that there would be less real difficulty in laying a cable from California to the Sandwich Islands than between Newfoundland and Ireland.

The English are flattering themselves that two years at least must elapse before Russia can become formidable and disturb the peace of Europe otherwise than by a lavish distribution of secret service money in the East. This mode of interference must have its limit with a country whose finances are in almost as incurable a state as those of Austria, whose army is no better armed, and which is nearly without railroads.

The cholera is said to be making alarming progress at Warsaw. As many as 300 cases a day occur in a population of 500,000. Since the 2d of June, when the epidemic appeared, about 4,000 persons have been attacked—and more than half the cases have terminated fatally.

The recent rains are accounted for on the theory of a change in the Gulf Stream, which now, it is supposed, flows nearer our coast, and the warm water mixing with the ocean causes the mist to arise, which condenses and deluges us with rain.

Chicago is an Indian word meaning "much wind." These aboriginal linguists, says an exchange, deserve to rank among the prophets.

It is reported that the Russian Government is organizing a system of common school instruction for the emancipated serfs of the kingdom. School houses are to be erected and teachers maintained by the Government, without regard to the priests, who have heretofore monopolized too much the business of instruction.

The shoe business is rather dull at Lynn, and some of the workmen and workwomen are idle. At Haverhill there has been a slight decline in prices. At Stoneham all hands are busy and there is a fair demand for the class of goods made there.

The New York Constitutional Convention has adopted, after considerable discussion, a clause prohibiting the consolidation of railroad companies when the capital exceeds $15,000,000. A similar clause was made inoperative, on the ground that the trade of New York city would be endangered by such a prohibition, but the interior members stood firm, and the clause was retained.

With regard to French wages, it is reported that the general rate has increased about 40 per cent. in the last fifteen years, but the rise of wages has been accompanied by a very considerable rise in the price of the ordinary culinary articles of consumption, and in the rent of lodgings.

The Wesleyan Conference in England require a pledge from candidates for ordination to abstain from the use of tobacco. One gentleman's ordination was postponed a year because he refused to comply. The decision, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has produced some excitement, as the Wesleyan ministry contains a fair average of smokers.

A new enemy to the potato is reported by an Eastern paper. This insect resembles a snail, and its head and feet are black and the body yellowish. It clings to the under side of the leaves and feeds there. It is believed to be the three-lived potatoe beetle, which is very destructive.

Putnam's *Monthly Magazine* is to be revived with the exact cover it used to wear—the well remembered green.

PERSONAL.

—August Belmont's establishment at New York is perhaps as striking as any one meets on the drive; at least, it is when, as often he has out his barouche with four horses, ridden by postillions. At other times he drives a fine specimen of a tandem. Mr. Belmont sits by the side of her daughter, in a rich suit of brown, bonnet of the same color trimmed with autumn leaves. Miss Belmont, in a silver grey cloak and round hat, grasps with a pair of neatly gloved hands the reins which guide a pair of cream colored ponies.

—Professor Agassiz is heavy, physically as well as intellectually; of average height, having a well-developed physique and a massive Franklin head, with a broad, high forehead, an open not large mouth, which, however, is a kindly voice and manner—he is still a man of handsome presence, and must have been quite so in his youth. He is partially bald and slightly stooping. He speaks with French accent, but in otherwise perfect English.

—Mr. Raymond will return from his trip to Germany on September 4th. He has made a flying visit, stopping in Paris only two days.

—The new Tycoon of Japan, Stota Bashi, is spoken of as a very amiable and intelligent man, with fine abilities for Government. He is as handsome as he is able, and only thirty-one years of age. When in full court costume he wears white silk robes, with sleeves of white satin, having his crest embroidered in line silk. On his head is oddly perched a paper cap, strongly resembling the jewel casket of ladies, fastened with a knot of ribbons beneath his chin. His trousers are stiff with cloth of gold, and he carries a fan in his right hand.

—Hon. David A. Wells, United States Commissioner of Revenue, has just finished a very thorough and satisfactory tour of the Continent, and expects to return to the United States before the meeting of Congress.

—The High Mass for the rest of the soul of Maximilian, held a few days since in the Cathedral at Brussels, cost King Leopold II. of Belgium, who defrayed all the expenses, ten thousand francs. Everything, candles, black hangings, &c., were bought for the occasion, and are now the property of the church.

—Mr. Sanford, our Minister at Brussels, declined to attend the great religious ceremony in token of the grief of the court and people in consequence of the fate of Maximilian, because the tribute was to the memory of the "Emperor" of Mexico, a personage unknown to our Government.

—The New Orleans *Times* says:—"The many friends of Col. M. V. Sneridan (brother of the Commanding General, and serving on his staff) will rejoice to learn that he is convalescent. Col. S. has been ill with yellow fever at the Hotel Dieu for the past ten days, but is now considered entirely out of danger. Captain De Russey and Lieut. Smith of the First Infantry were suddenly attacked Tuesday evening with what is supposed to be the same disease."

—Says the New York *Times*: One of the Pittsburgh papers announces the arrest for being "very drunk" of the "sporting M. C.," John Morrissey, and in connection therewith indulges in language which does great injustice to the Representative of the Fifth Congressional District of this city. We need not say that the culprit in this case was not the person whom the Pittsburgh paper fancies. It is bad enough for any man to have his own faults published in the newspapers, but to have the crimes of others attributed to him is intolerable.

—From a private letter received from Albany, the Buffalo *Courier* learns, on what is considered excellent authority, that the Very Reverend S. V. Ryan, V. C. M., of St. Louis, Mo., has received the appointment of Bishop of Buffalo. Father Ryan is at present the Superior of the congregation or Missions in the United States.

—The cholera has found a royal victim at Rome, in the person of Queen Maria Theresa, of Naples. Her Majesty was the daughter of the Archduke Charles, the celebrated leader of the Austrian army during the wars of the French revolution and of Bonaparte.

—Blind Tom is giving concerts in Philadelphia.

—Present indications are that Fernando Wood will be the next Mayor of New York. It is understood that the various political organizations in the Democratic party are already committed to his support. There are many other candidates, but the successful manipulations of Wood seem to have taken the wind out of their sails.

—While Boston has just spent $20,000 for public baths, we learn from a recent work on Japan that it is the daily practice of the poorest man and woman of that polite and tidy nation to wash themselves from head to foot daily at the public bath rooms. Nearly all Western civilization comes from the East.

—The *Tribune* correspondent at the Capitol says Thad. Stevens's health is so poor that it is extremely doubtful whether he will ever be able to go to Washington again.

STATE ITEMS.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are now engaged in building a river wall along the entire front of Venango City, about half a mile in length.

The Good Templars now have thirteen lodges in Erie county. The one located at North East is said to number upwards of two hundred members.

Some Indian relics have lately been discovered in the vicinity of Oleopolis by parties who were excavating upon the Oil City and Pithole Branch Railroad.

A man named John Killmyer, of Oil City, stabbed another man with a long knife on Monday night last, inflicting a dangerous if not fatal wound. Killmyer was committed to jail at Franklin, for trial.

James Decker, of Cussewago township, Crawford county, is now in the 105th year of his age. For nearly 60 years he has been a resident of Cussewago. He is still quite hearty and able to walk around his farm, and occasionally he walks two or three miles to a neighboring store.

The property of the Bennehoff Mutual Petroleum Company, on Bennehoff Run, consisting of engines, well-rigs, &c., and the working interest in several leases, was sold at Sheriff's sale a few days since at a nominal price. John Munhall, of Oil City, was the purchaser.

The Titusville *Herald* of Thursday says: The topic of conversation on 'change yesterday was a rumor to the effect that our jolly friend Jacob Strauss, of the firm of Strauss & Stettheimer, has been blessed with twins. This is the third pair, besides odd ones occasionally. Jacob is truly a father in Israel.

Hon. D. Derickson, Attorney for the United States, has brought suit against the stockholders of the Venango National Bank for their stock. The suit is brought in the Court of Common Pleas, Venango county. The amount is three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Robert Loag, an old and well known citizen of Lancaster, died at his residence in that city on Friday morning, in the seventy-third year of his age. Mr. Loag was for many years landlord of the Western Hotel, Orange street, and was well and popularly known among the traveling public of the last generation. He retired to private life about a dozen years ago.

The Reading *Journal* says:—The coal deposits and debris brought down the Schuylkill by the late freshets will, it is thought, seriously interfere with the fish in the stream. Heretofore there have been scarcely any fish in the river above Reading—and we may expect them to disappear gradually from the dams below. This is bad for the fishermen.

Mr. Hiram Horn, of Findley township, Mercer county, died quite suddenly on the evening of the 16th inst., in the 58th year of his age. He had worked all day in the harvest field and retired to bed in usual health. Shortly after going to sleep he awoke with a severe pain in his head and before twelve o'clock he was dead. It is supposed he died with congestion of the brain.

Erie county has 335 schools, scattered over a territory of some 700 square miles, with its schools open about 150 days during the school year. There are 297 school houses, 294 school directors, 372 teachers, and 15,308 pupils. The estimated value of school property is $226,148. Amount of salaries paid teachers last year, $50,109.

On Monday last the Shenango Iron Works of Messrs. Reis, Brown & Berger, in New Castle, resumed operations, having been closed for the summer season. The sheet mill of this establishment commenced running the week before last. Messrs Dithridge & Co., of the Lawrence Iron Works, will commence running this, Monday morning.

J. Dutton Steele, Esq., Engineer in Chief of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, has recently invented and had patented an important improvement in Truss Bridges. He calls it the Isometrical Bridge. A model was exhibited at the Reading Railroad Shops in Pottsown, in connection with a model of the most approved truss bridge now in use—each model containing the same amount and size of timber and weight of iron. The Isometrical bridge carried double the weight, without injury that broke down the truss model.

John Birely, the veteran ship-builder of Philadelphia, died in that city Friday morning, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. In 1814 he was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army by President Madison, and rose to the rank of captain. Afterwards the rank of major was conferred upon him by Governor Shultz. After leaving the army he turned his attention to ship-building, and many fine vessels were constructed at his yard. He was widely known and universally respected.

The wife of Charles Swartzfager, of Ashland township, Clarion county, died from the effects of strychnine, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. It appears that she mistook a bottle of this fatal poison, which had been procured to kill rats, for pills which she supposed had become pulverized. She took about as much as she thought would be the size of a pill, and died in less than half an hour.

The Lutheran Church of Middletown (having been built in 1767) is one hundred years old, and the congregation is making arrangements to hold a centenary meeting, to commence on the evening of the 4th of September, previous, and continue over the 5th. All the former pastors living (of whom there are ten) have been invited to be present and participate in the exercises. Neighboring ministers and the community in general are also cordially invited to attend. Rev. A. H. Lochman, the oldest living pastor, will preach the centennial sermon on the 5th of September, at 10 o'clock. A. M. Rev. P. Sahm, the next oldest pastor, will preach on the previous evening.

On Monday last an unfortunate shooting affray took place in West New Castle. There was some family difficulty between John Walters and Samuel Smith, brothers-in-law. Mr. Smith had been to Mr. Walters's residence in the morning, and it is stated that an encounter took place between them, when Walters forbid him to return to his premises again; however, Smith did not heed the warning, and at the dinner hour made a second attack upon Mr. Walters, when the latter drew a revolver upon Smith, and shot him in the left shoulder and right elbow.

A Franklin correspondent of the Titusville *Herald* gives the following case of sharp practice in the Bankrupt Court: "An aspirant for bankrupt honors called upon his attorney in this place to have instituted the necessary proceedings. The Register's fee, as per bill, was fifty dollars. The attorney's fee was one hundred dollars. The former the client had forthcoming. The latter he had not; and he must therefore be denied the sweets of judicial whitewashing. A happy thought struck the counsel. He inquired if his client had a friend from whom he could borrow one hundred dollars. 'Yes!' The money was immediately borrowed, paid to the ingenious lawyer, and the name of the generous lender duly included in the list of the bankrupt's creditors'"

A Liquor League has been formed in Sheakleyville, Mercer county, called the "Freeman's League." No person is to be admitted to membership who is opposed to licensed houses.

The heavy rains in the Eastern part of the State last Wednesday caused great havoc with bridges and dams. The damage along the Conestoga river was more severe than on any other stream, some firms losing as high as $6,000 by the floods.

A boiler in use at well No. 95, Thomas Holmden farm, Pithole, exploded on Thursday, with a terrific report, damaging the engine and machinery and levelling the engine house with the ground. The engineer was fortunately in the derrick at the time and escaped.

MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

GET A PURE ARTICLE.

Fine French Brandy, O. D. & Co.
Pure Blackberry Brandy.
Pure Blackberry Wine.
Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Fine Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Old Holland Gin.
Pure Jamaica Rum.

This is the season when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of their fine quality are specially adapted to the wants of invalids.

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

CHOLERA, CHOLERA, CHOLERA.

With the almost certain advent of Cholera with the coming of the spring, no thoughtful person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured once will cure again, and never purchase a new tried and untried article, when an

OLD AND RELIABLE ARTICLE

CAN BE HAD.

When the cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

Fleming's Cholera Mixture

Was the best, and superseded all others, therefore it stands to reason that, if you would have an article that you can depend on, you should purchase it to the exclusion of all others. Soldonly in Pittsburgh, at

JOS. FLEMING'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Diamond and Market St.

Remember the place. Remember the place.

MYW 81 MARKET STREET.

A SUPERINTENDENT WANTED—A To purchase one-third interest in a large Rolling Mill in a Western city. First-class establishment, complete, and now in full operation—having a large trade and very profitable business already. To a practical manager, with some means, a connection with responsible parties is guaranteed that will enable him to clear the interest in one year. For particulars apply to JACOB WEAVER, Jr., & CO., No. 107 Clair street.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.—ZIMMERMAN'S PATENT STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, (made to suit any cook stove), for cooking all kinds of vegetables and meats, puddings and dumplings, etc., without flavoring each other, at one operation and in one vessel. Indorsed by principal hotel proprietors and by leading families. Manufactured and sold by ROBERTS & SHERRATT, No. 61 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for a circular, or call and examine. MWS

STATE POLITICS.

Thos. Rogers, of Lackawannock township, Mercer county, a disappointed candidate for the Republican nomination of Commissioner, announces himself as an independent candidate.

The members of the Republican County Committee of Crawford county will convene at the Court House, Meadville, on Wednesday the 11th of September, for the transaction of important business.

Daniel H. Mulvany, Esq., of Norristown, is urged for the Republican Senatorial nomination in the Montgomery, Chester and Delaware district. Mr. Mulvany would make a first-class Senator.

The Gettysburg *Sentinel* says: The Democratic State Committee think Judge Sharswood ought to be elected because he is a Pennsylvanian by birth. We think he ought to be beaten, because he is a South Carolinian in his opinions.

Governor Geary has issued a warrant of arrest on a requisition signed by J. Madison Wells, Governor of Louisiana. This is a practical recognition of the government, *quasi, de facto*, or what not, existing in that State, which the Executives of many Northern States have declined so far to admit.

At a late meeting of the Republican Standing Committee of Snyder county, the following among other resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson we find a vagabond, traitor and scoundrel, and therefore unworthy of further notice.

The Republicans of Forest county have nominated the following ticket:—For Assembly (subject to decision of conferees) F. E. Allison, of Hickory; Associate Judge, John A. Dale, Tionesta; Commissioner, Wm. Fleming, Harmony; District Attorney, W. F. Lathy, Tionesta; Auditor, H. H. Stowe, Hickory; Coroner, Dr. W. F. Hunter, Tionesta.

OHIO POLITICS.

A Union Senatorial Convention was held at Monroeville on Thursday, and Homs Everett, of Fremont, was nominated for Senator. A resolution was passed announcing that their first, last and only choice for United States Senator was Benjamin F. Wade, so long as he remained true to the Union cause. The Convention was large and harmonious.

The Republicans of Vinton county, at their late nominating convention instructed their nominee for Representative, if elected, to support Hon. B. F. Wade for U. S. Senator.

Dr. Wm. Beadle, of New Market, Harrison county, has received the nomination for the State Senate from the district composed of Harrison and Belmont counties. Dr. Beadle is understood to be in favor of Hon. John A. Bingham for United States Senator.

At the Senatorial Convention for the district composed of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga counties, held at Madison on August 14th, Captain J. B. Burroughs, of Lake county, was nominated Senator on the first ballot. Prior to the ballot the Convention resolved that it would "nominate no man who is not committed, fully and unequivocally, in favor not only of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, but also of the policy of its submission to the people."

The Democrats of Mahoning county held their County Convention at Canfield last Monday. Mr. Medbury, of Youngstown, was nominated for Representative, and Mr. Justice, of Canfield, for Prosecuting Attorney.

The Republicans of Mahoning county have nominated the following ticket: Representative, G. W. Brooke, of Ellsworth; Prosecuting Attorney, Henry G. Leslie, of Youngstown; Commissioner, Sheldon Newton, of Boardman; Infirmary Director, James K. Bailey, of Coitsville; Coroner, Dr. T. Woodbridge, of Youngstown.

The Trumbull county Republicans have nominated the following ticket: Representative, William Ritzel; Prosecuting Attorney, John M. Stull; Sheriff, E. M. Laird; Treasurer, John W. Hayes; Recorder, Elmer Moses; Commissioner, I. B. Payne; Coroner, G. C. Reed; Surveyor, W. H. Messerschmidt; Infirmary Director, Moses Bacon.

The Senatorial Convention of Mahoning and Trumbull counties met at Niles on the 15th inst., and nominated Major I. D. Woodworth, of Youngstown, as candidate for Senator, on first ballot. He is said to be a good man for the place, and will be elected by an old fashioned majority.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.
OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
REAL LACES, &c.,
To which they invite the attention of buyers.

BLUE MASS.
50 LBS FOR SALE BY
R. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

FRUIT WAX.
15 ENS FOR SALE BY
R. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

CHICKERING PIANO.
Nearly New---For Sale Cheap.
A MAGNIFICENTLY CARVED ROSEWOOD CHICKERING PIANO, with full overstrung bass and all modern improvements. Has been in use but a short time, and is in perfect order in every way. The owner is leaving the city, and will sell it at a great reduction on cost, to a cash customer. It may be seen at
C. C. MELLOR'S PIANO ROOMS,
81 WOOD STREET.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
Wilson's Albany, 75c per 100.
" " $5 00 per 1,000.
" " $40 00 per 10,000.
Agricultural, Boyden's Prolific and other choice varieties, ready in September from the newsbicky Nurseries. of
T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
PITTSBURGH P. O.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS
JAMES P. TANNER
NO. 56 WOOD STREET,
Is in receipt of his LARGE STOCK of desirable
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
Which he will offer to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS AT LOW PRICES.
☞ An examination is requested.

BRICK.
THE CHARTIERS VALLEY
BRICK COMPANY
Are now prepared to furnish BRICK at REDUCED PRICE. A large stock always on hand at their Yard, corner of Try and Bedford streets, and near David Sleen's Coal Yard.
S. Y. KENNEDY, Agent.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the
Dime Savings Institution,
No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock. And from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, Gratis.
This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
President—GEO. A. BERRY.
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RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
China, Glass, Queensware,
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SILVER PLATED
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BRITTANIA WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Tea Trays, &c., &c.
100 Wood Street.
MWS

THE PITTSBURGH
Steam Brick Manufacturing Co
THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.
Works Adjacent to the City Farm.
Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M.
H. DICKSON, President.
W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas. eod

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH, August 22th, 1867.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED, VISITORS during this and other seasons to Fayette Springs, and aware of its desirability as a place of Summer resort; considering the very liberal offer of Hon. Andrew Stewart to donate the site and buildings to a bona fide Association, for restoring it suitably for the ample accommodation of the public —thereby call a meeting of all parties who may feel an interest in this matter, to be held at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., to inaugurate measures for making Mr. Stewart's proposition available.

We should be glad to meet parties from all points reached by this notice. Mr. Stewart has signified his intention of being present, when he will re-state and confirm his proposition to the meeting by an agreement with such Trustees as may be selected to hold the premises until the conditions of the gift are fulfilled.

Wm. C. Duncan,	Edward Gregg,
J. J. Gillespie,	J. P. Tanner,
J. W. Snowdon,	James

Daily Commercial

THE TWO ARMIES.

BY DR. HOLMES.

Life's unending column pours,
We marshal'd hosts are seen—
Its arm is on the trampled shores
That Death flows back between.

Marches to the drum beat roll,
The wide-mouthed clarion's bray,
And hears upon a crimson scroll,
"Our glory is to slay."

It waves in silence by the stream,
With soul, yet watchful eyes,
Its as the patient planet's gleam
That walks the clouded skies.

Ing its front no sabres shine,
No blood-red pennons wave;
Its banner bears the single line,
"Our duty is to save."

For those no death-bed's lingering shade;
At honor's trumpet-call,
With knightly brow and lifted blade
In glory's arms they fall.

For these no clashing falchions bright,
No storm-cap battle-cry;
Its bloodless stabber calls by night—
Each answers, "Here am I!"

For those the sculptor's laurel'd bust,
The bell—or marble piles,
The deathless spelling o'er their dust
Through long ages miles.

For these the blossom-sprinkled turf,
That floods the lonely graves,
Its herb-ing rolls in lasting green surf
In flowery-tossing waves.

Who paths lead upward from below,
And angels wait above,
Where comes each burning life-drop's flow,
Each falling tear of Love.

Though from the Hero's bleeding breast
He pours Freedom's wine,
Though the white lilies in her crest
Spring from that scarlet dew—

While Valor's haughty champions wait
Till all their scars are shown,
Love walks unchallenged through the gate,
To All beside the Throne!

her De Smet and the Indians.

e good Father De Smet, who has recently
ned from a protracted tour among the
ns, by whom he was cordially received,
a conference at Fort Leavenworth, on the
inst., with the Indian Commission. He
ted to them at great length the particu-
of his journey, and gave a vast amount of
mation concerning the numbers and dis-
ion of the Indians, what they complained
heir habits, &c. He thought it practica-
though difficult at first, to gather the Indi-
upon reservations, and thus secure peace.
oncluded by relating a personal adventure:
hought on one occasion I was a prisoner.
e Indians appeared on a bluff near which I
riding with two men who were accompa-
g me. After seizing up their war whoop,
made the attack. I told my companions
to shoot, as we would gain nothing by do-
so. I ran up towards them, having on my
e black gown, which I always wear when I
el in that country. They had heard of me
had never seen me. As soon as I got near
agh they shook my hands. I gave some of
n some coffee. I then offered to go away.
took my bridle from my hands and made
a sign to follow them. We all thought we
e prisoners. They took us ten miles
the interior where their camp was.
y led my horse at first, but
n they saw I would follow, they
my bridle go. We saw the whole camp in
lion. They were the Blackfeet and Sioux,
were hostile at that time. The chief had a
y beautiful Buffalo robe, and when I dis-
unted he placed it on the ground. I thought
wanted to trade with it. I told them that
as not a trader; that I never traded; that if
ad anything they wished for, I would give it
hem. Before I was done speaking the chief
k me by the hand and made me sit on the
e. His men were all ready, and they picked
up and carried me a quarter of a mile in
nph. They placed me in the lodge of the
ef, where they prepared a large feast. They
d a large kettle on the fire with buffalo meat
it.
The chief made a speech saying it was the
ppiest day of his life, that a man who speaks
the Great Spirit should come to see him. He
shed me to speak to the Great Spirit. There
re some forty in the lodge, and I stood up
d made a prayer, asking the Great Spirit to
ess them. While I spoke they all raised their
ht hands on high, and struck the ground
th the left foot. I asked them the meaning
that. He said: "We raise our hands to
ase the Great Spirit, and we strike the foot
cause we are only crawling vermin on the
ound." The idea was certainly very
autiful. They then placed themselves be-
re me, took from the kettle the best
ece, cut it up in small pieces, and according
their custom, I had to keep quiet and be fed
the chief. He took it up piece after piece
d put it into my mouth. I made a sign when
had enough. My capture turned out a tri-
nph. I remained there all night. The chief
ve me a trial to see if I had confidence.
hile I was in my tent close to their camp, he
me in to me with a large dagger in his hand,
out a foot long. The two men were afraid
was going to kill them. He placed the
ife before my face and asked me whether I
w it. I told him I had eyes to see. He said,
Are you not afraid?" I took his hand and
aced it on my breast and asked him if my heart
as beating fast. I said, "Why should I be
raid! you tell me with your own hand. I
now I am as safe as though I were in the
dge of my brother. He thanked me and told
e that he brought the knife to cut the hopples
f the horses, if he had found them hoppled.
told him they were not hoppled, because we
ad nothing to fear. The chief remained with
e a great portion of the night. He tried me
his way to see if, after the reception they had
iven me, I would show any anxiety or fear.
hey are very cunning in that way. I had no
prehension at all, after having been received
a camp in that manner."

Queen Victoria and John Brown.

A London letter by the latest steamer says:
"You have already received a notice of the
Queen's book, "The Early days of Prince Al-
ert." The volume is mercilessly ridiculed
ere and has revived all the old scandals against
er Majesty. Much excitement has been
aused by the appearance, in a new satirical
weekly, called the *Tomahawk*, of a large picture
alled "A Brown Study." John Brown, the
Queen's favorite gillie or Scotch servant, is rep-
esented standing where Prince Albert used to
tand, at the left of the throne. One hand rests
pon the crown; the other holds a sho't pipe.
At his feet is the British lion looking up to him
most meekly and lovingly. The drawing is by
an artist named McMorgan, now a scene paint-
er at the Covent Garden, and it is so admirably
done that even those who detest the spirit can-
not but praise its artistic beauty. Of course it
refers to the story that the Queen has an in-
trigue with this strapping Highlander, who ac-
companies her everywhere.
It is said that that the Prince of Wales went
down to Osborne on the day the *Tomahawk* ap-
peared, in order to induce his royal mother to
dismiss Brown. Similar attempts by Earl Derby
and the Duke of Cambridge had failed, and these
authorities are currently reported to have nega-
tived the contemplated review at Hyde Park dur-
ing last month because they were afraid that
the people would hiss the Queen if she appeared
in public again with John Brown, and she re-
fused to appear without him.
"The Queen declares that Brown was the fa-
vorite servant of Prince Albert, and that she
will not dispense with his services. She there-
fore allows him to adjust her cloak for her and
to drive behind her in her carriage, and has had
him painted holding her horse, in Landseer's
picture of "The Widowed Queen." The matter
has now assumed a delicate phase. To dismiss
Brown would be to recognize the scandal, to re-
tain him will certainly increase it. What will
be the upshot, nobody can predict; but things
have come to a pretty pass if a Queen cannot
choose her own attendants.
"I have the best authority for saying that her
Majesty is kept constantly on the move, trav-
eling from one castle to another, by the advice
of her medical attendants, who fear an out-
break of hereditary insanity; and I know that
her abdication would be hailed with delight by
a majority of all classes of her subjects. Roy-
alty in Europe is at a great discount now. The
real sovereigns, like Derby, and Disraeli, and
Von Bensi, are no longer bothered with crowns
and purple robes."

Prince Salm Salm.

In connection with the report from Mexico
that Prince Salm Salm had been condemned to
death, the following from the Atlanta *Intelli-
gencer*, will be read with interest: Soon after
the "surrender" this unfortunate individual was
placed in command of the Federal troops then
occupying the city. He was a genial, jovial and
eccentric individual, of generous disposition,
much given to pet dogs, birds, squirrels, fast
driving, and other *fast* affairs. The good people
who were then occupying Atlanta in its desola-
tion, were treated kindly by this German Prince
and never had, we believe, cause to utter com-
plaint at his rule. The truth is, the Prince Salm
Salm would forgive almost any offense, even a
military one, provided it was asked for. In one
respect, however, he was inexorable, and woe
to the individual who trespassed upon that ten-
der point. Rude treatment of any of his "pets"
—his horses, squirrels, dogs, birds, snakes,
et cetera—inflamed his wrath and brought down
always severe denunciations as well as punish-
ment upon the unfortunate offender. He lived
a dashy life while in Atlanta, and left our city
with as little reluctance as he entered it, for to
him all places were alike. Soon after his de-
parture from Atlanta, we noticed his entrance
into Maximilian's service in Mexico.

A Paris letter by the last steamer says: "The
interest in the Exposition has died away since
the distribution of prizes on the 1st of July, and
the Imperial Commissioner is reproached with
having committed a great error in not deferring
the important ceremony until the close. At
present a visit to the exposition is, to Parisians,
equivalent to the Londoner's trip to a 'Green-
wich Fair,' and the success of the restaurant-
keepers is incontestable; not that the Exposition
has not great merit in itself, but this is the way
the French take it."

Another writer says: "An interesting ques-
tion in connection with the Exposition is, Who
will profit by it? Every one who has anything
for sale within its limits, and with whom I have
conversed on the matter, is disposed to consider
themselves lucky if they get off without losing
anything. The restaurant keepers, notwith-
standing the high prices which many of them
charge, claim that they have lost money and
would be glad to close up at once. On the other
hand, it was stated in the Corps Legislatif, or
the Senate, I do not now recall which, only a
few days since, that the Imperial Commission,
notwithstanding the aid which it had received
from the General Government and the City of
Paris, would be likely to lose by the Exposition,
as there was no prospect that the receipts
would equal the expenses. This is rather a
curious fact, and may serve as a hint to other
nations that may be ambitious of opening an
exhibition similar to that now open in Paris."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—ATROPHY—Discarding the effete theory adopted by the modern physician in the treatment of the gradual decay or wasting of the human body, Holloway's medicine acts on the direct cause of the disease—the blood. They purify and enrich it—they stimulate and invigorate the exhausted system, by giving life to each pulse, strength to the muscle, energy to the nerve, elasticity to the spirits, and the bloom of health to the pallid cheek. Sold by all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
WM. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.....MANAGER.
T. R. HANN.....STAGE MANAGER.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, will be presented Bulwer's beautiful five act play of the

LADY OF LYONS.

To conclude with the glorious farce of the

SWISS SWAINS.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
GAS AND FAMILY COAL.
Particular attention given to filling orders for FAMILY COAL. NUT COAL AND SLACK.
In connection with our Bituminous Coal Business we have added to it the sale of a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF ANTHRACITE COAL, being sole Agents of the Penna. & Ohio Anthracite Coal Company in this place for the sale of their Coal. Orders for either of the above Coals left at our Office, 367 LIBERTY STREET, or sent through the Postoffice, will receive prompt attention.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, nea P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe28

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

S. A. HATCH.....DAN. ABLE,
CHAS. E. MAURICE.....CHAS. M. ELKARD,
HATCH, MAURICE & CO.,
RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors
IN BOND AND FREE,
No. 218 Walnut St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO,
PHILADELPHIA,
Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and Organized in aid of the
RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,
FOR EDUCATING GRATUITOUSLY
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.
Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867.
Subscription One Dollar.
The Washington Library Company,
By virtue of their Charter, and in Accordance with its Provisions, will distribute
Three Hundred Thousand Dollars
IN PRESENTS,
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
On Wednesday, September 25, '67.
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Or at the Institute, Riverside, N. J.
One Present worth $10,000.
One Present worth $20,000.
One Present worth $10,000.
One Present worth $5,000.
Two Presents worth $2,500 each.
And many other large presents, the whole amounting to
$300,000
For full schedule of Presents, see circulars, sent free on application. Each Certificate of Stock is accompanied with a
Beautiful Steel-Plate Engraving,
WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE,
And also insures to the holder a
PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.
SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.
Any person sending us ONE DOLLAR, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive immediately a fine Steel Plate Engraving, at choice from the following list, and one Certificate of Stock, insuring One Present in the GREAT DISTRIBUTION:
ONE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"My Child! My Child." No. 2—"They're Saved." They're Saved." No. 3—"Old Seventy-Six," or, the Early Days of the Revolution."
Any person paying TWO DOLLARS will receive either of the following fine Steel Plates, at choice, and Two Certificates of Stock, thus becoming entitled to Two Presents.
TWO DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"Washington Crossing." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."
THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
Any person paying THREE DOLLARS will receive the beautiful Steel Plate of
"HOME FROM THE WAR,"
and three Certificates of Stock, becoming entitled to Three Presents.
FOUR DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
Any person paying FOUR DOLLARS shall receive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of
"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS."
And Four Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Four Presents.
FIVE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
Any person who pays FIVE DOLLARS shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of
"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS."
And Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.
The engravings and Certificates will be delivered to each subscriber at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail, post-paid, or express, as may be ordered.
How to Obtain Shares and Engravings.
Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Postoffice order or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.
10 shares with Engravings.....$2 50
25 shares with Engravings.....5 50
50 shares with Engravings.....10 00
75 shares with Engravings.....15 00
100 shares with Engravings.....20 00
Local Agents Wanted throughout the United States.
THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, situate at River side, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.
The Board of Trustees consists of the following well known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. LEWIS R. BROOMALL, Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philad'a., Pa.
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey.
Hon. W. W. WARE, New Jersey.
HENRY GORMAN, Esq., Agent Adams Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue: Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., 33 South Third street, Philadelphia, whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.
To the officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary:
Gentlemen—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise to eminent legal authority, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz.: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our gallant and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object. Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.
Address all letters and orders to
GEO. A. COOKE & CO. Bankers,
33 South Third st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Receivers for the Washington Library Co.

HENRY MINER,
71 AND 73 FRUIT STREET,
AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH.
FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.
Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these Jars.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

CHAFING DISHES,
FOR OYSTERS, GAME, &c.
All styles on hand at the Housefurnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

AUCTION SALES.

BRICK HOUSE,
STABLE AND BUILDING LOTS,
AT AUCTION.
The subscriber will expose at PUBLIC SALE, on MONDAY, August 26th, 1857, at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
On the premises in Oakland Township, near the car station of the Oakland Passenger Railroad Company,
SIXTY BUILDING LOTS,
One Brick House, containing six rooms, garret and kitchen, with stable and never-failing spring of water. A fifty foot street leads directly from Pennsylvania Avenue to the premises, through the property of Messrs. John B. Semple and S. McKee.
Those desirous of purchasing at
PRIVATE SALE,
Will inquire of JOHN H. SAWYER, at end of Sharpsburg Bridge or 47 Wood street.
Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in five annual equal payments, with interest.
Cars will leave the station of Oakland Passenger Railroad Company, corner of Fourth and Market streets, on day of sale, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to convey parties to and from the premises, free of charge.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

AUCTION SALE OF
LOTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY
34 Desirable Building Lots,
Adjoining the Allegheny Observatory, and fronting on the Perrysville Plankroad and Observatory Avenue, opposite the residence of Washington M'Clintock, esq. Each Lot is 25 by 136 feet.
These Lots are very desirable, both for location, easy of access, and beauty of scenery, being only two squares from the Suspension Bridge. The best spring water in the city, piped from six to twenty feet. They will be offered for sale at Public Auction on the premises, on
THURSDAY, AUG. 29TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.
Terms—One-half cash; balance in one and two years with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of DIEM, GAZZAM & CO., No. 97 Wood street, or on
JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer,
No. 102 Fourth street.

BRADLEY
WOOLEN YARN FACTORY
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:
A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 36 feet wide, also a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other out houses adapted to facilitating the manufacture.
MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine and Governor attached to same, are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of on premises.
mwf E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
If Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at our Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 103 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.
REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property attended, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing or Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.
A residence in Pittsburgh of over 41 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARDWARE.

P. H. LAUFMAN.....WM. LAUFMAN.
P. H. LAUFMAN & BRO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
Hardware,
Fine Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, Farming and Gardening Implements, Edge Tools, Steel, Cabinet Makers' Material, Horse Shoe Conveniences in great variety, Heavy Hardware.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
82 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.
OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

EICHNER, JOHNS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
175 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
DRUGGISTS.
PARK & BRILL,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS.
No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot.
mh10 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

BOTTLED ALES,
KENNETT, WINTERTON,
And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by
J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 21x26. Address COMMERCIAL.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED
AT 12 1-2 CENTS.
Five Cases Good Prints,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS.
Fine Wide Bleached Muslin,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny City.
AT 62 1-2 CENTS,
Three Cases New Cassimeres,
ALL WOOL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny City.
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
PLAIN FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS, &c.,
VERY CHEAP, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny City.
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
GRAY BLANKETS,
AND COVERLETS,
A GOOD STOCK AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny City.
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
BALMORAL AND
HOOP SKIRTS
A FULL LINE AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

CARPETS.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
Large Stock of New Goods just opened at Still Lower Prices.
WHITE CHECKED and FANCY
MATTINGS,
AT NEW YORK COST PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN
Ingrain and Common
CARPETS.
Velvets, Brussels, Three Plies, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at a great Decline in Price.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.
PRICES REDUCED
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
Rugs and Mats,
Stair Rods, &c.
In view of buying our FALL GOODS, we offer our stock at prices to suit the CLOSEST BUYERS. Those needing goods in our line cannot afford to pass us by.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH STREET,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)
BARGAINS IN
CARPETS,
AT RETAIL.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
BRUSSELS CARPETS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
Good White and Red Checked CHINA MATTING, Reduced to 35 cts. per yard.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. eodf

REMOVAL
TO
No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patter
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET.
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND
DOMESTIC SEGARS,
Manufactured from Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio Seed Leaf, on consignment, will be sold at prices ranging from Eight to Fifteen Dollars per Thousand.
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts

DRY GOODS.

THE LARGEST
Trimming & Notion House
IN THE WEST.
NEW GOODS,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
PRICES AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES.
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES.
WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS.
HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.
FURNISHING GOODS.
PAPER COLLARS.
FLANNELS, YARNS AND WORSTEDS.
☞ BUYERS will find it to their interest to call and look through our stock, at
Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET ST.

WILL OPEN
THIS WEEK.
One lot 10-4 Blankets,
AT $6 00, FORMERLY $8 75.
One lot 11-4 Blankets,
AT $7 25, FORMERLY $10 00.
One lot Red Flannel,
AT 35c, RECENTLY 50c.
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.

DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.
AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN
& HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the
Dry Goods Line,
AND AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.
TICKINGS,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Checks, &c.
A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of
Barred Country Flannels.
PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.
SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.
JUST OPENED
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 FIFTH STREET,
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Bead Gimps and Fringes,
A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS—new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS—new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS—new shape,
We have just opened a superior lot of
LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,
Of the best quality and most popular styles.
We invite special attention to our new lot of
ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.
THE "STAR SHIRT,"
And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses sold on Livery.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS
AND
CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
Pan Handle Route.
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, August 9th, 1857, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:
PITTSBURGH TIME.
THROUGH TRAINS.

Leave	2.05 a. m.	9.40 a. m.
Arrive	10.55 a. m.	9.45 p. m.
Leave	10.03 p. m.	
Arrive	8.20 a. m.	9.35 a. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7.00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10.00 a. m. next morning.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave	6.10 a. m.	11.05 a. m.
Arrive	8.20 a. m.	9.35 a. m.
Leave	3.25 p. m.	5.05 p. m.
Arrive	5.40 p. m.	7.15 p. m.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12.55 p. m.
The 9.40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10.00 same evening, 72 hours in advance of all other lines.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure they read over the Office window "*PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.* Union Depot, fourth street.
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SUTTLE, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.
On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive
Mail to & from Brady's Bend	6.40 a m	6.30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8.40 a m	7.45 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10.00 a m	12.30 p m
Kittanning Accom'n	1.00 p m	9.30 a m
Express	4.00 p m	10.30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac...	5.30 p m	4.40 p m

Sunday Church Train from ..... to Soda Works..... 1.00 p m 2.30 a m
Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.
H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1857, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.
Mail Train	9.30 a m	Day Express
Fast Line	1.50 a m	Mail Train
Mail's No. 1	6.20 a m	Mail Train
Erie Ex.	9.00 a. m.	Mail's No. 2
Mail's No. 2	8.00 a m	Cincinnati Ex.
Cincinnati Exp.	9.40 a m	Cincinnati Ex.
Johnstown ac.	10.40 a m	Johnstown Ac.
Pittsburgh Express	1.50 p m	Mail's No. 3
Mail's No. 3	1.30 p m	Phil. Express
Mail's No. 4	3.30 p m	Mail's No. 5
Mail's No. 5	5.50 p m	Mail's No. 6
Mail's No. 6	7.40 p m	Erie Ex.
Altoona Ac.	10.40 p m	Mail's No. 7
Emig't train	3.15 p m	

Cincinnati Express runs daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Sunday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Church Trains leave Mail's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 5.30 p. m. and arrive at Mail's Station at 2.00 p. m.
For further information, apply to
W. BECKWITH, Agent,
Gen'l Sup't., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 8th, 1857, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.
Sharpsburg No 1	6.45 a m	Mail
Freeport No 1	8.15 a m	Freeport No 1
Express	10 a m	Sharpsburg No 2
Sharpsburg No 2	1.45 p m	Express
Freeport No 2	3.45 p m	Sharpsburg No 3
Mail	6.05 p m	Freeport No 2
Harmarsville	7.10 p m	Sharpsburg No 4

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Allegheny City at 9.50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1.20 p. m. and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3.45 p. m.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's Island, Birmingham, Temperanceville, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Tickets through may be purchased at the Office, No. 2 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Brid

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Motion for a New Trial in the Myers Case —Another Affidavit in Relation to Mr. Pierce—United States Commissioner Appointed.—Further Investigation of the Alleged Revenue Frauds.—Testimony for the Defence.

The United States District Court met at the usual hour on Saturday morning, Hon. Wilson McCandless presiding.

The following reasons for a new trial in the case of Alfred Myers, who was convicted at the commencement of the present term, on a charge of counterfeiting, have been filed:

I. Mr. Perrine of the counsel for the United States in his address to the jury made statements to the jury on his own knowledge, which statements or the declarations, were not at all in evidence or proved in the trial of the case, to wit: Statements materially and injuriously affecting the character and credibility of two witnesses for the defense, Messrs. Burr and Harman; the said statements being calculated and intended to prejudice the cause of the defendant and to have undue weight with the jury.

II. It is respectfully urged that it was an error to permit the District Attorney, against objection of defendant's counsel, to cross-examine defendant's witness, J. W. Boles, as to his being under arrest for passing counterfeit money, first: Because defendant's counsel were not permitted to ask the Government witness Burke, similar questions, or, as to his arrest and confinement in the jails at Warren and Franklin; and secondly, because said cross-examination of Boles was illegal, and calculated to materially damage the defendant's cause.

III. It is also respectfully urged that the District Attorney should not have been allowed to examine, as he did, the witness De Haven, touching or concerning the alleged attempts of Mr. Pierce to tamper with said witness. For if such attempts had even been made, they formed no part of the issue, and such testimony was illegal, and was materially calculated to prejudice and injure the defendant.

IV. The prosecution should not have been permitted to examine the witness, Mr. Perrine, as was done, touching the alleged conversation with Mr. Pierce about the getting out of the way of Charles Johnson and Dr. Hamer. Such evidence was illegal and greatly calculated to prejudice the defendant's case.

V. It was an error, after Perrine's evidence was received, not to rule out the same, he being called to prove that Perrine had actually stated to him, on the cars, coming to Pittsburgh to this trial, that he (Perrine) "would fix Pierce, so that he would never practice in court," or words to that effect.

VI. The defense was very materially prejudiced by allowing any evidence to be given touching the alleged conspiracy with DeHaven and Perrine, for that was not the issue, and the facts, if true, would have formed the basis of an indictment or indictments for totally dissimilar offenses.

VII. It is respectfully alleged as error that the court rejected the offer to prove by Mr. Wiley that he (Wiley) had conversations with Simon Benson, in which the latter admitted that he was taking active measures in behalf of Charles Johnson, because Jonuston had become a witness for the Government against Alfred Myers, and that Benson had written a letter in Johnson's behalf, and that Benson had shown Wiley the answer from some agent of the Government; all of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] P. C. SHANNON,
Attorney for Defendant.

The argument will probably not take place until the jury trials have been concluded.

AN AFFIDAVIT IN THE CASE OF MR. PIERCE.

An affidavit was also sworn to by Mr. F. C. Cartter, in reference to Ira H. Pierce, Esq., the young lawyer who was charged during the trial with attempting to suborn a witness named DeHaven. The affidavit is substantially the same as the one published in the Titusville *Herald*, of which mention has previously been made.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

Judge McCandless announced that Mr. A. T. Ankeny, of Somerset township, Somerset county, had been appointed a Commissioner for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

THE ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

The trial of the case of the United States v. s. thirty-six barrels of whisky and the distillery of Jesse B. Rank, of Montgomery Station, Lycoming county, was resumed. The case will probably be concluded to-day. Mr. John L. Hunter, witness on the part of the Government, was cross examined by Mr. Bailey and answered a few unimportant questions. He said he went to the distillery for the purpose of examining the books. Of the books of the distillery about ninety was made and about nine or ten partially made; there were thirty-six barrels seized on the 18th of March. This closed the testimony for the prosecution.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Bailey said the defense would have to give some testimony in reference to facts that perhaps would seem not to have any bearing upon the case, in order to prove that no frauds were intended. The story of the prosecution was, that a great amount of whisky had been manufactured and shipped, and that it must have all been made at the distillery. The defense would endeavor to prove that Rank and Barber and Henderson were different parties in a business sense. An effort would also be made to show that the amount of whisky claimed to have been made at the distillery could not have been made in the condition in which the establishment was in. It would be shown that the principal witness on the part of the Government had sworn falsely, and testimony would be introduced to show that no fraud was intended in the manufacture of the liquor.

Thos. Fowler sworn. Am the Major Fowler spoken of; have resided in the vicinity of Montgomery Station about nine years; have been a distiller some sixteen or eighteen years; have worked in this distillery at the Station about six years; Jesse B. Rank was the proprietor the 1st of January last; did not know anybody else as proprietor; when I settled I settled with Jesse Rank and he gave me his note—I have that yet; did not know Barber and Henderson as proprietors; Barber and Montgomery own the lot and the distillery building; the distillery was idle about six months; was seized in June, 1866; it was not running for about six months *prior to* December; it became in a very bad condition while standing idle; there was a partition in the building formerly the freight house. It was in one end; partition was parallel with the railway track; saw Dr. Green there; on the 9th of January; he was marking some barrels; do not see him do anything but mark them with a lead pencil; the number of barrels were between thirty-five and forty; there was rolling of whisky on the 11th; Mr. Horn and myself were up stairs in the distillery; Mr. Barber came up and asked if we would assist him in rolling whisky; we did so; rolled it from that warehouse to the rectifying house; it was the same whisky that Dr. Greene marked; we rolled between thirty-five and forty barrels; they rolled the whisky because they thought there was a Government officer about; Barber told me he thought he had no right to have his whisky so near the still house premises; this partitioned place had not been used as a bonded warehouse; that was what it was intended for; Mr. Horne told me he could not make whisky in that house, and when he put in a mash he did not know when it would come out. that he worked day and night and could get nothing done; do not know who that thirty-five or forty barrels of whisky belonged to; heard Mr. Horne say in the mill room one week before he left "they say I cannot make whisky and I will have revenge when I get home," and he seemed very angry.

Cross-examination—Made one fomenting tub for the distillery; the first thing I did when I went there was to fix the bottom of the still; don't know that it took me more than one day; was not two days at it; then made a new fomenting tub; was, I think, three or four days whisky and I will have revenge when I get getting out the timber; fixed troughs and made other slight repairs; commenced repairs on the warehouse on the 8th; on the 10th commenced a new rectifying tub; did not see the young man; Barber told me he thought he was a Government detective, and he thought his whisky was too near the still house; there was a government lock on the warehouse; don't remember that I saw it after the 10th.

Question. Could the mash tubs be used when the engine was stopped by detaching the pumps. Answer. No, sir.

After some further discussion about the manner in which the distillery could be operated, the Judge remarked that it would be a good idea for the satisfaction of the jury if a model of a distillery could be had for examination in cases of this kind.

James Brass sworn—Am acquainted with Adam Horne; knew him some three or four weeks at Montgomery Station; saw him every day or so; do not know whether he knows my name but suppose he does, as I expect he heard my name often; saw him as he was going away, at out the 29th of January, at the station; he said he would not still for them any more for they have paid me what they agreed to, and if they don't pay me I will have revenge out of them. Cross-examination—Keep a public house and farm, and was, last winter, a constable; only knew Mr. Horn at Montgomery Station; can not say whether he called me by name when he met me; Mr. Horne is not a very talkative man.

The Court here adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

AQUATICS.

Sculling Contest Between Wm. Jackson, Sr., and Henry Coltart—The Race Won by Coltart—Time, 37:50.

The sculling match between Wm. Jackson, Sr., and Henry Coltart, which took place over the Monongahela course, on Saturday afternoon, attracted unusual interest, and was undoubtedly one of the most fairly contested races that has ever occurred here. Jackson has for years borne the reputation of being a skillful oarsman, and has participated in a large number of matches in this vicinity. Having arrived at the sedate age of forty-five, it was generally supposed that he had withdrawn from boating circles, and would leave the arena open to more youthful competitors; but the successful *debut* of his son, William Jackson, Jr., a few week since, when he defeated Joseph Kaye, Jr., without apparent effort, had the effect of arousing the slumbering fire within him, and he promptly accepted Coltart's challenge to row a five mile race for a purse of five hundred dollars. When it was understood that the challenge had been accepted, the sporting fraternity commenced to make bets, and thousands of dollars had been staked on the result before the arrival of the day of the race—one individual alone having backed Jackson to the amount of thirteen hundred Dollars. Coltart, who is about twenty-four years of age, of small though powerful build, and an oarsman of acknowledged skill, had also many friends, who risked their funds liberally upon him, and with a judgment which the sequal proved to be correct.

THE RACE.

About five o'clock, and shortly after the judges and referee had taken their positions, the contestants made their appearance, and rowed to the second pier of the Suspension bridge, where the starting buoy had been moored. By this time the wharf in front of the Monongahela house, the bridge and the steamers in port were crowded with people, anxious to witness the start. Jackson was dressed in a pink shirt, white tights and white stockings, and rowed in Jimmy Hamill's new boat. Coltart wore a red shirt and white tights. After the preliminaries had been arranged, the word "go" was given. Both boats shot forward at once, but after a few strokes, Coltart took the advance, a position which he maintained during the entire race. When at the foot of Liberty street, Coltart had increased the distance to about two lengths, but while turning the buoy, Jackson made a vigorous effort, and reduced the advantage one-half. The race home was extremely exciting, the river being in excellent condition, the late rise in the Monoghala having backed up the Allegheny, rendering the course as smooth as a pond. Both men were well acquainted with the river, and each exerted himself to the utmost. Upon arriving at the Point, Coltart was four lengths ahead. He rested himself on his oars for a few seconds, and spectators feared that he was exhausted, but the impression was speedily dissipated by a brilliant "spurt," which he maintained over the balance of the course, coming in about five lengths ahead in the extraordinary short time of *thirty-seven minutes and fifty seconds*. Jackson, who was evidently determined to do his best time as possible, continued pulling energetically, and arrived at the stake boat *ten seconds* behind his competitor. The race was very satisfactory to the spectators, as it proved that Coltart is an oarsman of unusual promise.

ANOTHER RACE CONTEMPLATED.

Fred. Wolf having announced his intention to challenge the winner of the above race to another contest, it is probable that he will carry out his design at once. In case Wolf and Coltart should be matched, a rare exhibition of sculling will be doubtless had.

ACCIDENT TO WALTER BROWN.

From our telegraphic dispatches, published in another column, we learn that Walter Brown, while taking his running exercises, on Saturday last, dislocated one of his ankles. This is to be regretted, as it may result in postponing the race for the championship, which is arranged to take place between Brown and Hamill on the sixth of September.

Alleged Fraudulent Transaction.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city, on Saturday, announcing the arrest of Theodore E. Tack, of this city, *en route* for Europe. It is understood that the arrest was made at the instance of James O'Connor, who charges him with fraud, false pretenses and conspiracy. His brother, A. H. Tack, who had accompanied him to New York, was arrested at the same time and on a similar charge. A writ of *habeas corpus* was immediately sued out, and the defendants taken before Judge Brainard, of the Supreme Court, who discharged them, on the ground that the warrant was a Pennsylvania process. A New York warrant was then procured, and Messrs. Tack again arrested and taken before Judge Kelley, who held them to bail for a hearing on Wednesday next. The facts connected with the arrest have not yet fully transpired, but are said to be connected with some oil transactions which occurred recently between Mr. O'Connor and the Messrs. Tack. It is stated that the Messrs. Tack, acting as agents for Mr. O'Connor, sold sixteen thousand barrels of oil for future delivery, and the price of oil subsequently advancing, Mr. O'Connor, by some means, connected with the advance in the price, alleging that there has been a collusion between them and other parties, which resulted to his disadvantage. The amount at issue is about fifty thousand dollars. The Messrs. Tack desire a suspension of public opinion in the matter until the facts in the case are developed. T. E. Tack has intended to visit Europe for some time past, and his departure at this time has no connection with the question now at issue. He hopes to relieve himself at the hearing from the serious charges alleged against him, and taken his departure for Europe on Saturday.

Riot at the Point.

A difficulty occurred at the Point on Saturday night, which promised for a short time to result in a serious riot. "Polk" Hawkins, one of a class of rowdies who infest the lower end of the First ward, visited a tavern on Penn street, and commenced acting very disorderly. Night-watchman Joyce was called in and took "Polk" into custody. The officer, however, had no sooner reached the street with his prisoner than a number of the latter's friends attempted a rescue. Mr. Joyce defended himself with his mace, but was soon knocked down and kicked severely. The citizens then interfered in his behalf, when a general fight took place, during which three pistol shots were fired by the rowdies, but, fortunately, without effect. Other members of the police soon arrived at the scene and arrested two brothers, named Frank and Sidney Miller, and a man known as "Big Jim." During the melee Hawkins was beaten badly on the head, and presented a sorry appearance when arraigned before the Mayor yesterday morning. The entire party were committed to jail to await an investigation of the matter.

Patents Issued.

The following patents were issued to parties residing in the western part of this State, for the week ending August 20th:

Nathan Bartlett, of Birmingham, and George T. Lewis, of Philadelphia, for improvement in the manufacture of white paint from fine ores.

Stephen S. Whaley, of Tidcout, for improvement in fruit ladders.

Wm. C. Abbe, of Petroleum Center, for improvement in pipe wrenches.

Frank S. Bissell, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in doors for stoves and furnaces.

Wm. R. Bree, of Pottsville, for improved line for oil barrels.

John Davis, of Allegheny, for improved car brake.

E. J. Frasse, of Erie, for improved carburetting apparatus.

FIGHT IN THE FIFTH WARD.—A couple of intoxicated individuals became involved in a slight quarrel on Factory street near Penn, about eight o'clock yesterday afternoon, and their difficulty ended in a display of muscular skill which attracted a large number of spectators, and caused considerable excitement. After the countenances of both parties had been badly disfigured by bystanders interfered and put an end to the matter. The police did not arrive until the disturbance was ended.

DISTRESSING.—Mrs. James McAlister, residing at Tanner's Coal Works, on the Monongahela river, retired to bed a few nights since, apparently in her usual health, and was found dead in the morning. Her husband at the time was on a visit to his father in Ohio, who had been injured recently by a mowing machine.

WILLARD SCHOOL.—The attention of parents and guardians is directed to the card of the Willard School, in another column. Prof. Koontz is an able teacher, and his school is one of the very best to be found anywhere. The next session will commence on Monday next.

OBITUARY.—William Hall, Sr., one of the oldest machinists in Pittsburgh, died at his residence in South Pittsburgh, yesterday, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Mr. Hall, it is said, bored the first cylinder ever constructed in Pittsburgh.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The Free Railroad Convention, called for Wednesday, August 28th, at the Board of Trade Rooms, this city, has been postponed until Saturday, September 28th, at same place.

Public Amusements.

OPENING OF THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—A large and fashionable audience assembled at the Opera House Saturday evening to witness the inauguration of the Fall season. The interior of the house, with a well-filled auditorium, and the play in progress on the stage, presented a cheerful appearance, and the scene was a very enjoyable one. The new company was well received, and individually made a good impression on the critical audience present. Mark Bates sustained the character of "Rolla" most ably, and became on good terms with his audience from the commencement of the play. He has an excellent presence, and a rich full voice, which he has in perfect command, although at times he is somewhat rapid in his elocution. Miss Virginia Howard, the leading lady, performed the part of "Elvira" in a very acceptable manner, and was cordially received. She has wonderfully improved since her last appearance in this city, and holds a deservedly high position in her rank on the stage. Mr. Lauren's rendition of "Pizarro" was very fair. Mrs. Laurens was a pleasing "Cora." Of the old familiar faces, Mrs. Sylvester, Messrs, Crossen, Cook, Germon Hann and Charles were all warmly received, but Harry Hotto came in for the most enthusiastic welcome of the evening. Mrs. Mark Bates, the soubrette of the company, is a handsome, dashing actress, and in a more thankful part than that of Saturday evening would have divided the honors with Hotto. Altogether, the opening night was a success, which augurs well for the season now commenced. This evening the "Lady of Lyons" and "Swiss Swains" will be performed.

THAYER & NOYES'S GREAT CIRCUS, AND WONDERFUL PERFORMING LIONS AND ELEPHANTS.—It will be gratifying to the many friends of Thayer & Noyes in this city and vicinity to hear of the immense success these gentleman have been meeting with in the Eastern States. There is no exhibition traveling that could come to Pittsburgh and stay as long and do as well as this firm's most excellent combination. One of our exchanges, the Utica *Observer*, says: "The advance of this gigantic combination, Thayer & Noyes's great circus, and wonderful performing lions and elephants, through New York State, is an event of the greatest importance to the lovers of public amusements, as it is an organization combining all that is instructive, pleasing and entertaining, and discarding all the elements, occasionally found in traveling exhibitions, that would in the slightest degree prove offensive to the most sensitive mind. In this connection the same says: "This concern is the acknowledged Hercules of the shows of the age, and is, without cavil or dispute, the only really extensive circus in the United States." The Albany *Gazette* says: "This is the best exhibition ever witnessed in this city, the majority of their riders essaying their exploits upon bare-backed horses. The style in which Thayer & Noyes place their attractions before the people cannot fail to draw the largest of audiences to their establishment." This firm have recently added a new and unique feature to their exhibition, that of trained animals. Through the agency of Avery Smith, Esq., a gentleman of great experience and most excellent judgment, they have purchased for the season of 1867 the entire stock in gold, the celebrated performing elephant, Hiram, whose public exhibitions at the Zoological Gardens, London, for the past twelve months, have been the wonder and delight of all England. Mr. Chas. White, the Lion King, who was seriously injured in the den of four ferocious lions during his performance with them in the city of Rochester, New York, on the night of July 4th, has so far recovered from that terrible disaster as to again resume his terrific performances with these monster brutes of creation. Thayer & Noyes, with their usual liberality and enterprise, have had constructed for them and are now using a portable Pyrotechnic gas work, and their pavilion is nightly beautifully lighted by one hundred jets of brilliant gas—the only traveling exhibition on this continent that is so brilliantly and perfectly illuminated. The new works are a great novelty. The construction is simple, and the light the most economical used. The expense of lighting Thayer & Noyes's immense canvas with one hundred four-foot burners over three hours, is only sixty cents. The arrangements are highly complimentary and durability, commands itself to persons "in search of more light." It is rumored that Thayer & Noyes will shortly visit our city.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Justice Davidson, of Wilkins Township.

VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH.—

John McMurphy, of Wilkinsburgh, his brother, residents of Wilkins township, were committed to jail yesterday, charged on oath of John McNally with violation of a sepulture. It seems that the first named party and his wife were formerly both members of the Catholic Church, but a few months ago Mrs. McLaughin left this church and joined the Presbyterians. This matter caused some trouble between the husband and wife, and on the Sabbath last Thursday, when their little child, about six months old, died, and a difficulty arose about its burial. Mr. McLaughin, it is said, was willing that they make arrangements for its burial according to the Catholic rites. That afternoon, while he was absent, his wife with several of her neighbors, secretly procured the services of a clergyman and the child was buried in Protestant style in the Catholic ground on the northern pike. Her husband, when he returned, was so much enraged, that, early morning, in company with several friends, he went in search of the priest, procured a coffin and drove out through Wilkinsburgh about seven o'clock in the morning. At the house he saw his wife standing in the door and pointed to her son, who, under the direction of his mother, commenced screaming in such a manner as to arouse all the neighbors. At length, when he thought the child was buried, to have the grave covered with green sods, and her husband, instead of taking the wrong grave.

[Before Justice Abrahams, of Elizabeth.

SELLING GOODS WITHOUT LICENSE.—

Edward Bennett and John Reamer were arrested on oath of John Forsyth, for selling goods without license in Elizabeth township. They had, they were both committed to jail.

[Before Alderman Hombest.

LARCENY OF PLANS.—

Peter Campbell, Sr., and Peter Campbell, Jr., were arrested on information, made before the clerk Robinson, with the larceny of two plans, valued at $6 50, from one of the Temperanceville Ferry boats. They were both held to bail for a hearing this afternoon.

[Before Alderman Butler.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—

Robert C. Kennedy made an information against his wife Matilda, charging her with assault and battery in striking him with her fist without just cause. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of the gentlemen side in Minersville.

[Before Alderman Taylor.

ANOTHER INFORMATION.—

Mary Maddocks, who made an information against her husband William for abandonment, in consequence of a family quarrel, some time ago, paid us a visit, when he commenced to abuse her in a vulgar manner, threatening her with personal violence in case he should get out. She again visited Mr. Alderman's office and made another information against him for surety of the peace. She seems determined to have him locked up.

Eye, Ear, Throat, Lung, Chest Diseases, Catarrh.

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CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP! Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior hard soap. Twelve pounds of soft soap for one cent. Every family can make their own soap. All varieties of soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. For sale by a new company, organized by the soapmaker himself, and which the United States could neither receive nor pay out. They are convenient agencies in collecting the revenue and promoting exchanges among our people. If these reasons are not sufficient to sustain the system, then it will fall, and swarms of State banks will spring up again. By adopting this system, we absorb the gross profits of the existing State banks whose aggregate circulation was $180,000,000, which paid us no taxes, rendered us no facilities, and brought no financial credit. We made a basis which yields us now $8,000,000 in taxes, holds $400,000,000 of our bonds, and near $200,000,000 of our notes without profit. Then why not issue $300,000,000 greenbacks and retain the bank notes? Won't we save interest by this? We certainly can do so, but we lose the market for the bank's annual call for bonds. We must then provide for the $300,000,000 of our legal tenders now securely retained from circulation in the vaults of the banks, and we kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. It is my conviction is that the National banking system works well and should not be tampered with, except to secure a fairer opportunity among the banks for the issue of notes, based on security circulation, and in time to make a national center of redemption or clearing house. I never was much of a bank man, but while such agencies are demanded as are in all new countries where capital is scarce, I believe the present system is far better than we have had, and far better than for the Government to assume directly the banking operations of the people."

—The marked and encouraging rally on Governments is the feature of the New York quotations to-day. The report to Messrs. Mc-Vay & Co. shows the following advance in nearly all the series:

U. S. 6-20s, 1862	
U. S. 6-20s, 1864	
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	
U. S. 6-20s, May and November	
U. S. 6-20s, 1865, January and July	
U. S. 6-20s, 1867	
U. S. 10-40s	
December Compounds, 1864	
June 7-30s	
July 7-30s	
Gold	

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	
" 1864	
" 1865	
" 1865, new	
" 1867	
10-40s	
August 7-30s	
July 7-30s	
December Compounds, 1864	
Gold	
Silver	
New 5-20s, 6s	

—The Railway List at the New York Stock Exchange shows better quotations to-day, but the *Bulletin* says:—At the going rates the offerings of all the prominent speculative shares were fully equal to the demands. The impression prevailed that the leading holders were quietly feeding the market. Very few outside buyers made their appearance, either directly or through orders to their brokers. The business was practically in the hands of the regular street operators.

—The report to Mr. Bryan at noon to-day shows the following prices:

Michigan Southern	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	
Erie Railroad	
Central R. R. of Northwestern Railroad	

—The following comparison of the highest prices of the leading speculative stocks touched last fall with those current on Friday, is of interest at this juncture:

	Highest in 1866.	Aug. 23, '67.	Lowest.
New York Central	128	99	99
Erie	97¾	69	69
Reading	87¾	89	89
Michigan Southern	96	81¾	81¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86¼	84	84
Rock Island	97	97	97
Fort Wayne	103¾	84	84
Northwestern	84	69	69
Northwestern preferred	84	90	90
Pacific Mail	148	147	147
Mariposa	20¼	14¾	14¾

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in bonds, stocks and real estate, Apollo Building, Fourth street, Mortgages bought and sold. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds executed in New York and Philadelphia at the rates of commission current in those cities.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 26, 1867.

Business during the week was very dull, buyers and sellers being wide apart in their views—prices steadily declined during the past two days with the advantages of the market on the side of the purchasers. The week's shipments East by rail were small, amounting to 5,103 barrels, against 10,310 last week. The week's sales in bulk and refined were light as compared with the previous week, and when the amount of crude was 62,880, and of refined 24,000 barrels; total, 88,880, and for the week ending August 24th, crude 12,200, refined 24,800; total, 36,700 barrels. The week's sales of crude amounting to 62,880 barrels. This fact alone will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the market and the feeling in regard to the future trade. The Eastern and European markets are evidently overstocked with the article, and this must account for the low figures that have prevailed for some time. The entire receipts of crude oil in the Pittsburgh district from the 1st of January to date amount to 663,648 barrels. Last year, during the same period, 690,952 barrels were received, showing a deficiency of 26,961 barrels of the raw material. The week's transactions may be summed up as follows:

Monday—The market was dull; sellers were using their best endeavors to maintain prices, and quoted crude 20c, no sales for immediate delivery. Sales were made for November 3, O. at 16¾@16½, and for all the year B. O. at 11½c.

Tuesday was a dull day; crude was offered freely for first water at 19½c; buyers, however, were not disposed to take hold.

Wednesday—Buyers were shy, showing no disposition to operate. The only sale that was made publicly was 6 bbls Allegheny river at 16¾c per gallon.

Thursday—The market was tolerably dull, the best offer for spot oil being 16c, and for first water 16¾@16¾c; a small parcel of barreled oil, 16¾c, was sold at 16c; a lot of 200 bbls, Smith's Ferry, sold at 8½c per gallon, barrels returned.

Friday—We did not learn of a single sale in crude. We omit figures, as they would have no bearing on the market.

Refined Oil—The market was dull with a slight decline in prices. We have seldom noticed less disposition to operate than during the past few days. Prices were, for standard white, spot, Philadelphia, 27½@27½c; for last three months, 31@31½c, with a December sale at 31½c @ gal.

Saturday was decidedly one of the dullest days of the season; we could not learn of a single transaction in either crude or refined for present or future delivery; buyers made up their minds to hold off for a day or two, or until the market becomes more settled. The last sale of crude reported was Smith's Ferry at 8½c, bbls returned, and Allegheny on the spot at 16c; first water about the same figure. There were no receipts since our last issue. The market is very weak.

REFINED—Operators were apart in their views, spot and standard white were nominal in Philadelphia at 27½@28c, and for the next three months, no buyers; November and December held at 31c, no buyers; September, 29c asked, buyers' option. Market closed weak.

NEW YORK.

Crude is in light request and the market, says the *Commercial List*, is somewhat irregular; holders generally ask 12½c for crude, 60@65 gravity, and 16c for 45 gravity, in bulk, but some sales have been made at less. We note 2,000 bbls 40@47 gravity, in bulk, at 13½@13¾c, the latter price for delivery 1st September. 5,000 do, on private terms; 2,500 do, low gravity, 12@13c; and 100 do, in shipping order, 18c. Refined has been less active, and the market closes rather weaker at 26½c for P L S to W, and 27@27½c for S W; the sales are 1,500 bbls P L S to W, at 25½@26c, the inside price for small lots; 4,100 do S W, 27@27½c; 1,250 do, 70,000 gallo do, in tin, and 25,000 do P W in tin, on private terms; 500 bbls S W, balance of the month, 27½c; 2,500 do, for September, 28½c. R O, closing at 28c; and 1,000 do P W, first ten days in September, 28½c. Of Free, we have no sales to report; we quote as follows: L S to W, 42@43c; and P W, 46c. 200 bbls Naptha sold at 13c.

The receipts since January 1st, 1867, were 663,490 bbls, against 678,300 bbls same period of last year. The exports from New York since January 21st, 1867, were 3,346,777 gallons, and from all other ports 26,471,937 gallons. Total 29,820,710 gallons, against 34,920,041 gallons same time last year, and 16,775,413 gallons same time in 1865, and 48,483,939 gallons same period of 1864.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market has been rather dull and prices are unsettled. We quote crude at 16@16¼c, 9,000 barrels of refined in bond sold at 29½@29¾c for export, and 1,000 barrels from the west sold for standard white. Free oil sells in a small way at from 46@46½ ₱ gallon.

The receipts for the week were 4,750 barrels crude and 14,850 bbls refined. During the week three vessels were cleared with petroleum, one for Bremen, one for Gibraltar and the other for London, taking 330,981 gallons crude and 17 firkins. Fifteen vessels are now loading.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Forsyth, Bro & Co., 314 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philda.

P Weisenberger & Co, 100 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philda.

Pacific Oil Co, 50 bbls refined to C W Morse, Philadelphia.

Mc Vay & Beaumont, 150 bbls tar to Wallace & Curtis, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Sterling Oil Works, 210 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Phila.

Anderson A Paine & Co, 51 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, August 26, 1867.

During the past week business has not been very active, but there was evidence of improvement a trade in several branches. Prices are generally unchanged from those which ruled one week ago. The receipts of flour and grain from the new crop have been very light, and fall far behind the amount that was supposed would pour into the various markets long before this time. Doubts are expressed in all directions, that the crop of wheat is not near so large as was anticipated some time back, and that there is not more than an average. The grain before the country looked extremely promising, but we hear—speaking particularly of this section of country—that where threshing has been done, the turn out in grain from the dozen sheaf is hardly up to the average of former years. Farmers have generally been compelled to purchase flour for their own consumption during most of the past year—and then at enormous prices. The present year, they are looking ahead, and it may be set down as a certainty, that no matter how prices rule, they will keep in store enough for their own use, and we hear that in this section of the State—owing to the high price of seed last year—they have not been able to sow the usual amount, and that a majority will not, the present year, have more than enough for their own bread; consequently that while the demand for supplies from other States necessary last year to supply our farmers with bread will not be required the present year, yet no surplus supplies of any account can be looked for to supply this market from our own vicinity. There is only a fair demand for flour, but owing to light receipts and stocks, prices are firmly maintained at former quotations. There is a fair trade doing in bacon. Very little doing in grains of any kind.

The receipts per river and rail, since our last, foot up 1,000 barrels flour; 50 barrels bulk; 1,000 sacks do; 1,000 bushels corn; 1,000 do oats; 500 sacks chop feed; 500 do bran; 500 do middlings; 500 do corn meal; 500 do potatoes; 500 do onions; 3 cars hay; 3 do oats; 1 do corn; 1 do barley; 1 do wheat; 1 do rye; 1 do timothy seed; 1 do flaxseed; 1 do broom corn; 1 do wool; 1 do hides; 1 do tallow; 1 do lard; 1 do butter; 1 do cheese; 1 do eggs; 1 do potatoes; 1 do apples; 1 do peaches; 1 do tobacco; 1 do whisky; 1 do coal; 1 do coke; 1 do iron; 1 do nails; 1 do pig lead; 1 do salt; 1 do stone coal; 1 do lumber; 1 do shingles; 1 do posts; 1 do wood; 1 do staves; 1 do heads; 1 do pork; 1 do beef; 1 do sheep; 1 do cattle; 1 do horses; 1 do mules; 1 do cows; 1 do calves; 1 do hogs; 1 do dressed hogs; 1 do feathers; 1 do furs; 1 do hides; 1 do leather; 1 do boots and shoes; 1 do dry goods; 1 do groceries; 1 do hardware; 1 do queensware; 1 do glassware; 1 do drugs; 1 do paints; 1 do oils; 1 do liquors; 1 do patent medicines; 1 do stationery; 1 do notions; 1 do machinery; 1 do carriages; 1 do agricultural implements; 1 do sundries.

IRON TRADE.

FOREIGN.—The iron trade was better for the week ending August 16, according to the report made in Eyland's Birmingham Iron Circular, but the appearance of the week ending August 23d was not satisfactory. They are but indifferently attended. Orders are kept within the shortest possible requirements, recurring at brief intervals, and but few inquiries are made for iron for delivery beyond the end of the year. Buyers are generally disposed to be not with. Lowness of price, however tempting and such opportunities are known to have occurred in the past, will not induce them to operate to the north of England, South Wales and the Birmingham district. Prices are without alteration, and there is no material change in prices has to report. Pig iron has been in good demand for export and the sales will reach 20,000 tons, mainly Scotch. Manufactured iron, on the contrary, has ruled dull. In Staffordshire, no improvement has occurred during the week, and the position is unsatisfactory. Pig iron has been in good demand for export orders, and the sales will reach 20,000 tons, mainly Scotch. In Shropshire, hoops, rail rods and wire are the only descriptions of iron in which there is any business. Information from the centers of commerce in Wales, Cumberland, Lancashire, Yorkshire and Glasgow is in every respect of a despondingtone. Pig iron is unsaleable, and makers are not disposed to submit to reductions in prices, but are willing to meet buyers in the event of a material improvement in the demand. Manufactured iron is dull of sale, and prices are barely maintained. Hoops are unsaleable, and rail makers are without orders. Common bars are very dull of sale, and prices are weak. Steel appears now to be in better request, and prices are firmer. Hardware is in moderate demand, and prices are steady. Tin plates are in fair request, and prices are firmer. Copper is in moderate demand, and prices are steady. Lead is in fair demand, and prices are firmer. Spelter is in moderate demand, and prices are steady. Quicksilver is in fair demand, and prices are steady. Shot is in moderate demand, and prices are steady. Linseed oil is in fair demand, and prices are steady. Other articles are unchanged. The accounts from the seat of hostilities in Abyssinia are unfavorable to the progress of the British troops, and it is feared that the difficulties in the way of transport will be found greater than was anticipated. The weather has been unfavorable for the progress of the troops, and the rainy season is now at hand. The accounts from the interior are not favorable to the health of the troops, and fever has broken out among them. The Abyssinians are said to be concentrating their forces in the mountains, and to be preparing to dispute the passage of the British troops. The latter are pushing forward with all possible speed, but the difficulties in the way are very great. The Abyssinians are said to be well armed with rifles, and to be skilful in the use of them. The Abyssinians are also said to be in possession of a number of cannon, which they have taken from the Egyptians. The latter are said to be in the service of the Abyssinians, and to be working the guns. The Abyssinians are also said to be in possession of a number of cannon, which they have taken from the Egyptians. The latter are said to be in the service of the Abyssinians, and to be working the guns.

NEW YORK.

Although the demand for consumption is small, says the *Iron Age*, there has been a large speculative movement in pig iron, and prices have advanced materially. The sales have been this week to a large extent, on "private terms," and it is hardly possible to learn the exact figures. The demand for American pig is chiefly confined to the better brands of No. 1 and No. 2, and the supply of these is not proportioned especially. Scotch pig, however, is in fair request, and very strong speculative feeling.

Bar iron is in moderate demand, and prices are unchanged. In steel, there is a fair trade doing, and prices are firm. The demand for American is fair, and prices are steady. Spring steel is in fair request especially.

Sheet iron is in moderate demand, market firm in its tone, and very strong speculative feeling.

Tin plates are in fair request, and prices are unchanged. In sheet iron, there is a fair trading in the better brands of No. 1, and prices are firm. Galvanized iron is in fair demand, and sales will reach 2,000 bbls, at 9½@10c, for the better brands of No. 1.

Spelter—Quiet, at 8@8½c. Straits, 20@20½c. English, 8½c.

Speller—Silesian, 8½c; gold holders, store lots, 9¾c.

Tin Plates—Very firm; makers in England very full of orders.

Copper—Quiet, at 35c, gold; store lots, 40c; coinage currency.

PHILADELPHIA.

Foundry iron is in fair demand, says the *American*; small sales at $40 for No. 1, $36@38 for No. 2, and $32@34 for No. 3 foundry. Rolling mill iron is in good demand. Blooms continue dull. Manufactured iron is firmly held.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 24, 1867.

Weather clear and cool.

FLOUR—Dull and 25@50c lower; spring extra $7 25@10 50.

WHEAT—Unsettled and 5@7c lower; sales of No. 1 spring at $1 70@1 73. No. 2 $1 60@1 65, closing at $1 62@1 63 for No. 2.

CORN—Easier and 1@2c lower, closing at 89½@90c for No. 1; 85@c for No. 2 in store.

OATS—2@3c lower, closing at 42@c for No. 1; 42c for No. 2.

RYE—@6c lower, closing nominal at $1 00 for No. 1 and 2.

BARLEY—Less active and 5c lower, at $1 02@1 06